THE BEDFORD GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

BY B. F. MEYERS,

At the following terms, to wit:

$2 00 per annum, if paid strictly in advance.

$2.50 if paid within 6 months; $3.00 if not paid within 6 months.

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Business Cards.

JOSEPH W. TATE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care, in Bedford and adjoining counties.
Cash advanced on judgments, notes, military and other claims.
Has for sale Town lots in Tatesville, and St. Joseph's, on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved land, from one acre to 150 acres to suit purchasers.
Office nearly opposite the "Mengel Hotel" and Bank of Reed & Schell.
April 1, 1864—1y

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully offers his professional services to the public.
☞Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."
Bedford, Dec. 9, 1864.

J. R. DURBORROW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Office one door South of the "Mengel House."
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
Having also been regularly licensed to prosecute claims against the Government, particular attention will be given to the collection of Military claims of all kinds; pensions, back pay, bounty, bounty loans, &c. April 1, 1864.

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, back pay, bounty, &c., speedily collected.
Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, two doors South of the Mengel House. Jan. 22, '64.

F. M. KIMMELL. J. W. LINGENFELTER
KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
☞Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

G. H. SPANG,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA
Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Mrs. Tate. May 13, 1864.

JOHN P. REED,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.
[illegible] House.
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN PALMER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
☞Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Juliana Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.)
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

A. H. COFFROTH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa.
Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.
December 6, 1861.

F. C. DOYLE, M. D.,
Tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bloody Run and vicinity. Office next door to the hotel of John C. Black. [June 10, 1864.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.
Having permanently located, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office on West Pitt street, south side, nearly opposite the Union Hotel.
Bedford, February 12, 1864.

F. M. MARBOURG, M. D.,
SCHELLSBURG, PA,
Tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Office immediately opposite the store of John E. Colvin, in the room formerly occupied by J. Henry Schell.
July 1, 1864.

DAVID DEFIBAUGH,
GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA.,
Workshop same as formerly occupied by John Border, deceased. Rifles and other guns made to order, in the best style and on reasonable terms. Special attention will be given to the repairing of firearms. July 1, 1864—1y.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN,
BEDFORD, PA.,
☞Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JACOB REED, J. J. SCHELL,
REED AND SCHELL,
BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.
☞DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.
Deposits solicited.

J. ALSIP & SON,
Auctioneers & Commission Merchants,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Respectfully solicit consignments of Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, and all kinds of Merchandise for AUCTION and PRIVATE Sale.
REFERENCES.
PHILADELPHIA: Philip Ford & Co., Boyd & Hough, Armor Young & Bros.
BEDFORD: Hon. Job Mann, Hon. W. T. Daugherty, B. F. Meyers.
January 1, 1864—tf.

SCOTT & STEWART,
AUCTIONEERS AND
Commission Merchants
Jayne's Marble Building,
616 *Chestnut St.*, & 616 *Jayne St.*
PHILADELPHIA.
INO. E. GILLETTE. B. SCOTT, JR.
Apr. 17, 1863—1y.

10,000 lbs. of WOOL Wanted,
at J. A. Shoemaker's Store, for which the highest market price will be paid in Cash [illegible] of Store Goods.
June 10, 1864.

Bedford Gazette.

VOLUME 60. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. WHOLE NUMBER, 3089

NEW SERIES. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MONING, DECEMBER 23, 1864. VOL. 8, NO. 21.

Rates of Advertising.

One Square, three weeks or less	$1 25
One Square, each additional insertion less than three months	30

	3 MONTHS.	6 MONTHS.	1 YEAR
One square	$3 50	$4 75	$8 00
Two squares	5 00	7 00	10 00
Three squares	6 50	9 00	15 00
¼ Column	12 00	20 00	35 00
One Column	20 00	35 00	65 00

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The space occupied by ten lines of this size of type counts one square. All fractions of a square under five lines will be measured as a half square and all over five lines as a full square. All legal advertisements will be charged to the person handing them in.

Original Poetry.

CHRISTMAS NIGHT.

[By ????]

'Tis Christmas night, and the winds blow cold
From the mountain tops and the clouds are gray;
The shivering moss on the tombstones old,
Hangs dank o'er graves of mouldering clay.

Loud blows the hollow, boisterous wind,
And the treetops shake their leafless boughs,
While a sombre gloom comes o'er my mind,
Then a slumber deep no sound can rouse.

Away to the north, I see in my dream,
Th' Aurora break through the op'ning clouds;
And up through the sky with a lurid gleam,
Red torches rise to illume their shrouds.

While, far in the west, the crescent moon,
Like an *ignis fatuus* seems to fly,
O'er frozen river and dark lagoon,
Or hangs, like a lamp, in the mottled sky.—

I turn to the south, and all is gloom—
The folds of darkness deeper fall—
Dark as the vault of a nation's tomb,
Or black as the shadow of its pall!—

'Tis Christmas night, and the graveyards swarm
With moving forms! I see them rise!
The moon's gone down—but the dead are up!
They wierdly dance before my eyes!

They dance! they dance! with sword and lance!
And they wildly chant a ghostly tune,
As they circle round each new made mound,
Or tread where the autumn leaves are strown.

Round, round they go! and I see their teeth
Grin ghastly from each spectral skull—
The ground seems flying their feet beneath,
In fiery circles, glimmering dull.

Now, they change the chant to a hollow song,
And shriek wild shrieks of awful sound,
(Still rise the dead! till the shrouded throng
Fills all the space of the burial ground.)

They sing of the blessings the year hath brought—
They tell of dark deeds in battle done,
How brother with brother hath madly fought—
Of the bloody victories Death has won.

While voices wild as a demon's shout,
And the laughter of fiends break on my ear—
The ghostly sounds on the night ring out,
As though the hosts of hell were near.—

Ah! the wildest joy is theirs to night;
For another battle's been lost and won!
They shout! they shriek! with a fiend's delight—
But dawn is breaking—their dance is done.

Away in the east, the rising beam
Foretells the coming of the sun;
And the northern lights no longer gleam,
For the gloomy shades of night are gone.

The dream has passed, the vision fled—
But still, each night, on hill and plain,
Where the grass and ground with blood are red,
Are held the orgies of the slain.

My Old Kentucky Home, Good Night.

The sun shines bright in my old Kentucky home,
'Tis summer the darkies are gay,
The corn top's ripe, and the meadow's in the bloom,
While the birds make music all the day;
The young folks roll on the little cabin floor,
All merry, all happy and bright;
By'n by Hard Times comes knocking at the door,
Then my old Kentucky home, good night!

CHORUS—Weep no more my lady,
Oh! weep no more to day! [home,
We'll sing one song for my old Kentucky
For my old Kentucky home far away.

They hunt no more for the possum and the coon,
On the meadow, the hill and the shore,
They sing no more by the glimmer of the moon,
On the bench by the old cabin door;
The day goes by like a shadow o'er the heart,
With sorrow where all was delight,
The time has come when the darkies have to part,
Then my old Kentucky home, good night.
Weep no more, my lady, &c.

The head must bow and the back will have to bend,
Wherever the darkey may go;
A few more days and the trouble all will end
In the field where the sugar canes grow;
A few more days for to tote the weary load;
No matter, 'twill never be light;
A few more days we will totter on the road,
Then my old Kentucky home, good night!
Weep no more, my lady, &c.

AFTER MANY DAYS.

"Cast thy bread upon the waters, and thou shalt find it after many days."

"I wonder what that means?" said Hamilton Brent, half aloud as he sat gazing at the bright anthracite, blazing with such a pleasant light before him. I am not quite sure what that meant when, after he stopped me, asked for work, and looking at his rags, I gave him something to do in the lumber-yard, more for humanity's sake, than the work; he took my warmly gloved hand in his cold one, and repeated the Scriptural proverb that my mother had so often taught me. I am sure I am not casting my bread in the sense I always thought of it. Had I given a poor child a quarter, or a poor man some meat, it would have been a parallel case to this one. Both might have remembered me for a while, but with numberless changes the mercy of my charity might have returned to bless me. The man may come to work, or if he does only stay until he gets a little money, and then go to his friends if he has any, and that may end any relation we may at present or for a time sustain to each other.

Thus in the heart of the employer the matter was laid to rest; but in a pair of other ones the promise of work [illegible] shading of many good things yet in store, kept hope from growing sick and feeble, and then dying in despair. From the home of Giles Davis—a house rendered cheerless by want and suffering—went up many blessings for him who in the darkest hour had befriended them; and I doubt whether the intelligence of a great fortune would have made that young wife's heart lighter than did the announcement of her husband—

"To-morrow, Ellen, I will have work—O, to-morrow were but here!"

Dreams pleasanter than those that for week had visited their pillow, came to them that night and before half of his fellow laborers were thinking of their daily task, Giles presented himself at the office door of Hamilton Brent, to receive his share of the duties that fell to the lot of the lumber dealer. Brent met him at the door. His punctuality, or rather extra punctuality, very pleasantly impressed his employer, himself a man of hard work, always first, and invariably last, around the yard and in the office.

"Ah, my man, I am glad you have come. I didn't know but you would forget the number or something of that sort. What is your name?"

"Giles Davis."

In a moment it stood upon the day book and ledger, in the great round letters for which Hamilton had been praised when a school-boy.

"Now, go with me."

At this juncture Porter came in, the formal "head of the hands," and to his less tender mercies the new comer was given over. After the two had gone into the yard, Giles set at the task assigned him, and Porter had retired to the office, Mr. Brent said to him:

"Do not allow Davis to work too hard; I guess the poor fellow has seen hard times."

"I shouldn't wonder if he has," was the reply, "but he works as tho' he means to do his duty."

I hope he will; I like a man thoroughly in earnest in whatever he undertakes, and there is an expression in Davis' eyes that I like, I believe I can rely on a man who owns such a pair of eyes as he does," and, as a hint to Porter to busy himself, Brent turned to his books.

During the day his mind did not revert to the "charity hand" as the foreman called Davis, but when at night he went to look about the yard, he found him hard at work piling some oak timber which he had promised to have measured in the morning.

"How is this?" said the careful merchant to himself; "should he be waiting to steal or burn, I must see the last of him before I leave, and so he came up to his new hand with distrust in the heart where confidence had reigned in the morning. Thus quickly do the hour and impulse make sad havoc sometimes of our nature's holiest qualities.

"[illegible] men have gone home long ago."

"Mr. Porter wished me to pile this timber, and I staid to do it, sir."

"I believe I hired you to work from seven until six? didn't I?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then you have no business after that hour unless I bid you. Porter has no right to impose upon you more than ten hours' labor."

"He offered me a shilling for doing this job, and—and—the man's voice grew very hoarse, "times have been very hard with me—sickness and no work have kept me very low, and I am glad to earn an honest penny whenever I can."

"That's all right, but I want to shut up myself, and I can't wait until you get through. You must go home now."

"But, then—," and the man stopped. His voice could not trust itself in words.

"But then why?" said Brent beginning to grow impatient.

"I was going to say, sir, that I should have nothing to eat until to-morrow. I was to go to Porter's house on my way home, and get the shilling, and I would not go and ask for it before my work was done. That is all, sir."

"Here is your day's earning," handing him, as he spoke, a dollar. "Let the lumber go. I will see to that in the morning."

"All this for me! I am working, sir, not begging;" there was a flash of independent dignity in his eyes that Brent liked.

"I hired you," was the cool business answer, "to pay you as I do other men whom I have to work. I would give you more if I could afford it: I would be a heathen to give a man who has a family to support, in a city like Boston, anything less than six dollars a week. I like you—I believe I can trust you. This is to be your place and I your master, until you get a better one somewhere else. But I must look up and you must quit and go home now.

"Who shall describe that home, made glad by a few comforts to which it had been long a stranger? All the way to Beacon street Hamilton Brent thought of it, and after he sat down to his own supper, pictured the supper-table of Davis, the centre-piece of thankfulness. To his matronly housekeeper, whose heart was ever open to deeds of charity, he told the sad story, and promised to find the next day where they lived, that from the bounties he had been blest with Giles Davis' home might be yet happier and pleasanter. The next morning he did not forget to ask Giles where he lived, and after dark the housekeeper and her son paid a St. Nicholas' visit to the room designated, leaving their basket upon the platform in front of the door, with nothing to show whence it came but the two letters "H. B." burned upon the handle.

Early and late was Giles Davis at work, and the ragged "charity hand," that at first the men in the yard had shunned, grew to be respected by all from his employer down to Tip, the little fellow who made the fires, and did the errands for the office. The old housekeeper, after being caught in her second visit a la St. Nicholas, used to go in and chat with the little woman, whose hand and life grew marvellously strong, as the better time coming gleamed upon her husband and herself—

"Hope on her its heavenly radiance shed,
And waved her silver plumes o'er her head."

The winter went by, and March came—the month of winds and snow, of hail and rains—of days that are cheerless and nights that are gloomy even to the gayest heart, and still master and man stood as high in each other's confidence as ever, Often, as he sat alone, [illegible] Hamilton Brent conceived an imperfect idea of his [illegible] my. Had they been [illegible] proverb shining upon him in the kind effort of Giles Davis, but the full time had not come for him to see "after many days," the wealth of its promise.

Upon one of those stormy days you and I have seen in March came an order for ship timber, which Brent must attend to himself. All day long he staid out in that drenching and chilling storm. That night his walk home seemed longer than usual—the house colder—the matronly housekeeper "crusty." His night visions were sad ones; his dreams more like spiritual visitations than like visions that we love to think linger around us in our sleeping moments.

The next day at his office passed sadly and drearily, until it grew nearly night, when heart and flesh failed him, and he fell fainting to the floor. In the hour of excitement that followed, Giles Davis stepped into the position of counsellor and nurse. Every one in and around the office gladly followed his directions or asked his advice. He it was who they all agreed should support Brent home and stay with him. During the illness of many weeks that followed his rash exposure, Giles' strong arm was that one on which the good old housekeeper leaned for help and guidance. The quiet little woman was brought from her humble home to the grander one of her husband's employer, to assist in the duties of nurse.

The sick man whose friends (with the exception of an invalid aunt, who lived with her daughter in Maine,) had all gone to the spirit land, looked, in moments of consciousness, the gratitude he could not speak, every day, as Giles would go to the office to consult with Porter, and report favorable to his employer.

It was not until "April showers" had brought "May flowers," that Hamilton Brent took his old place in the lumber yard. But the strongest tie that can bind humanity together, united their hearts, and Hamilton never forgot that, under God, he owed his after prosperity to the "charity hand." During the summer evenings, when his bachelor home grew silent, he would think, with a lingering regret, of a pleasanter one in a quiet street, and devise some plan to insure that one as a part of his own. It was not until Christmas that his plan was perfected. Then, when the other hands received a slip of paper with a "Merry Christmas" written on it, and a dollar note pinned, Giles received a little package, and opening it in his pleasant home, found it contained the gift of one-fourth interest in the lumber yard, provided Mrs. Davis would consent to occupy the [illegible] husband, Hamilton Brent, and her old friends the matronly housekeeper and her son. Mrs. Davis was not unreasonable. She went carrying with her nothing but the sweet smiles that made her humble home a paradise for her husband; and as Hamilton Brent enjoyed the pleasantness of the group that lingered in the moonlight of his ancestral mansion, his heart understood at length the blessedness of the command, "Cast thy bread upon the waters, and thou shalt find it after many days."

ADDRESS.

To the Democratic Citizens of Pennsylvania:

I have but waited the tardy movements of our public authorities in collecting the result of the election held on the 8th ult., in order to discharge the incumbent duty of calling your attention to the means by which a majority of 20,081 votes (as I now learn from official circles) has been recorded against us. This majority is made up from all the votes stated to have been given in the districts at home, including those by proxy, and all those given in the armies—negro votes and all—in every form of returns, lawful and otherwise.

There have been at least two palpable forms of fraud practiced by the supporters of Abraham Lincoln, in order to make up this majority, and thus secure him the electoral vote of the State. Fictitious ballots have been placed in the ballot-boxes, answering to false registries, the same as has been repeatedly proven to have been the case in our elections heretofore; and, secondly, the suffrages of the volunteer soldiers have not only been overawed and perverted by corrupt partisan officials, but the returns themselves, in many cases, have been tampered with and transformed. In reference to fictitious votes, who believes that the city of Philadelphia has to-day, or ever had, 99,800 voters legally and properly registered in her various wards and precincts? And yet that number of votes has been counted as thus resident—giving near 12,000 ABOLITION majority in a city that not many years since burnt an Abolition hall in open day, as a public nuisance!

The late attempt to exercise the right of suffrage on the part of the volunteer soldiers, has proved a signal failure—FARCE I would call it, but for its various melancholy concomitants. The doubts entertained by many as to the wisdom and propriety of this measure, prior to its adoption, would seem to have been fully realized.

It is impossible ever to secure a fair and full distribution of tickets, so as to allow a free choice to the voters in the army service. The expenses of the attempts made to do so, are almost beyond belief. On the part of State, they will reach at least $30,000; and the two political organizations expended fully as much more. The system will always be liable to great abuses, and must ever be unequal in its operation, and unfair in its results.

Certain it is, that the privilege of voting given to the soldier is a mockery, when the very man against whom perhaps, he would like to vote, has the most despotic control over those who rule that soldiers' every movement, and could send him at a word to the front of battle and to death, if he refused compliance with their behests. Until the volunteer soldiery have the power of choosing their own officers, the right of suffrage for other purposes can never be properly carried into effect in the ar[illegible] and freely left to their own preferences, can any sane man doubt but that there would have been about the same proportionate division of sentiment expressed by the soldier in the late elections, that was manifested by their fathers and brothers at home?

It is this army vote, (not to speak of other frauds,) which has given our opponents their recent beggarly triumph in Pennsylvania. Beggarly indeed—when it is recollected that it shows a falling off of from forty to fifty thousand in their majority, within the last four years! Such a victory, and so obtained, betokens a speedy downfall as a party, to the advocates of negro equality in our staunch old Commonwealth. *Revolutions never go backwards.* It is worthy of remark here also, that a change of twenty-five thousand votes properly divided amongst the larger States, would have defeated Mr. Lincoln altogether.

It was our duty, fellow citizens, to have rescued the constitution at the late elections, if we could. The effort was gallantly, but unsuccessfully made. And now, in view of all that must inevitably transpire within the next four years, I feel honestly, more like congratulating you as a political party, on having escaped a fearful responsibility, than offering explanations and condolence over a defeat. After entailing a weight of suffering upon this country, from which nothing but the most radical measures can ever relieve it; after having forced into operation a financial system, which is but the mask of ruin in that regard; after so mis-managing the unfortunate civil war now upon their heads, as to leave scarcely a hope of saving the Union—it is but right that the Abolitionists, and their instrument Abraham Lincoln, should remain in a position to feel the first fruits of their own wickedness and folly, and meet the curses and condemnation of an outraged and suffering people, when the impending clouds shall mature into storm and darkness.

Our plain duty, fellow-citizens, both as a party and as patriots, is to maintain our noble organization in all its power and activity. It now comprises upwards of two hundred and seventy-six thousand freemen—the bone, sinew and brains of the Commonwealth. Every hope of an ultimate re-union of the States, and of restoring the Government and laws to their original purity and vigor, lies in the progress and ultimate triumph of the Democracy. We must still continue to act [illegible] freedom, and vindicate our time-honored principles before the people. Instead of disbanding our clubs and associations, let us increase their number and inspirit their action. Hold, at least, monthly meetings. Gather if possible, and organize a Democratic association in every school-district, and boldly canvass on all proper occasions, the measures of our corrupt and imbecile rulers. Expose the secret leagues and banditti-like gatherings of our opponents; and hold up to merited scorn those who, in midnight assemblies, and under kindred darkness conspire to rob and ruin our country, and at the same time to degrade our people by plotting an affiliation with the negro race. Let us, as a party, march steadily on our accustomed paths, employing neither stealth nor secrecy: they are unworthy of freedom, who are afraid to defend it in open day.

Allow me, in this connection, to add a word, also, in behalf of the Democratic press of Pennsylvania. Always but too poorly rewarded, now, when nearly all public patronage is in the hands of the fanatics, and the expenses of printing greatly increased, it becomes the manifest duty of every faithful Democrat to support and strengthen his local paper, and to discriminate in his patronage, if compelled to do so at all, in favor of the Democratic press of our own State. There is a culpable carelessness in this respect, in many of our public men, which is a very proper subject of reprehension, as well as of remembrance to those who suffer from it.

Under ordinary circumstances, fellow citizens I would deem the present duty of my place fully discharged in this hasty reference to the late election, and the sequent suggestions which I have ventured upon. And in what I further undertake at this time, it is possible I may be charged with traveling somewhat out of the sphere of my appointment, and with entering upon a field of inquiry that is beyond its usual limits. But as my purpose is manly and upright, and, I may add, patriotic—I feel I may safely rely in these times, that the spirit of liberty will secure me at least *your* indulgence.

On, or about the 1st day of September last, forty-four substantial and reputable citizens of Columbia and Luzerne counties, in this State, were seized by *military* authority and hurried with indecent haste, at the bayonet's point, into the depths of a distant and disused military fortress, as a place of confinement. One of them, in a letter to his relatives, in simple words that must touch every honest heart, thus described their imprisonment:

"Our treatment was inhuman. When first taken and incarcerated in this cell, not a stool or bench to rest our weary limbs on; not a cup, or knife, or fork, or plate; and these few indispensable articles were purchased at exorbitant prices, attended with vexatious delay. Forty-four of us in one cell, without even a separate place to attend to the calls of nature, it is no wonder that one of our number was soon laid in his last resting place, and many others prostrated by disease."

Four of their number have recently been brought to trial before a *military commission*, and three of them sentenced to heavy fines and imprisonment, upon charges clearly cognizable in the Civil Courts of the State and of the United States. With the question of the guilt or innocence of these men, (and I believe them truly innocent of any deliberate infraction of law,) I have in this place, nothing to do: It is the startling fact that forty-four men, of good repute in their respective neighborhoods, some of whom had held places of high public trust and honor, should be seized by soldiery in the heart of this peaceful and loyal State, dragged off to a noisome military dungeon, and there kept for months, without being confronted by an accuser; one of them in the mean time dying, as is believed, from suffering thus; another becoming blind from his confinement, while most of the others still continue shut up in Fort Mifflin—a damp, island fort, constructed more with a view of resisting a bombardment, than any thing else! A brave old name desecrated: a fortress associated with many proud recollections and memories of our forefathers' struggle for freedom, turned into a Bastile for the uses of modern tyranny!

This is not all, nor in my view the worst of the case—if it is to be established as a precedent: These men are being drawn out, one by one, to be tried before a tribunal unknown to the Constitution—called a *Court Marshal*, in which they are denied the privilege—priceless in a freeman's estimate—of a trial by a jury of their peers, and of the vicinage!

I should impliedly impugn your intelligence and love of freedom, fellow citizens, by offering here any elaborate discussion of this sacred right of trial by jury. No work of tyranny so stirs the inmost depth of every freeman's heart, as any attempt at infringement of this precious principle of liberty, which has come down to us untrampled and unimpaired from the days of *Magna Charta* to the present moment. The very idea of a *Military Commission* sitting in the heart of our faithful, law-abiding old Commonwealth, to try anything but simply breaches of military law and regulations is monstrous and unbearable. Our Legislature fairly humbled itself to subserviency, in passing laws punishing any resistance, by word or deed, to the conscription laws of Congress; and Congress in its turn has piled enactment on enactment—now endorsing our gracious President's proclamations of martial law, and next restraining them—but all the while *pointing to the Civil Courts* as the proper tribunals to try the class of offences newly announced—shall I say, CREATED, by both President and Congress—Lord and Masters of a submissive people!

I submit, fellow-citizens whether it is not the duty of the two hundred and seventy-six thousand Democrats of Pennsylvania, to inquire into this alarming violation of those great principles of human rights, which even no monarch on the throne of our English ancestors since the date of *Magna Charta*, ever yet invaded with [illegible] Government ever before dared to infringe, even in the slightest degree? The fate to-day of these men of Columbia county, if innocent, may be ours to-morrow. Besides, if it really has come to pass, that the old laws of the land require enforcement by bayonets, and the new ones introduced, and *about to be introduced*, need the same illustration and support, it must at least be interesting to the people to know it, and be prepared to yield up gracefully all those cherished principles of civil freedom baptized in the blood of our fathers of the revolution, and bequeathed to us as their inestimable legacy!

True, we had the boastful announcement of the Secretary of State at Washington, that the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* placed every independent heart in the land under his gaolership; and we had also the practice of Secretary Stanton's satraps in various places in other States, showing the same grand estimate of *his* powers; but, that military commissions and *secret trials* WITHOUT JURIES, were to be substituted for proceedings in the Civil Courts of the country, in cases clearly defined by statute law as belonging exclusively to their jurisdiction, is a state of things which could not have been fully comtemplated by the people of Pennsylvania at the late election. We really seem to be fast reaching the condition of the German Baron of olden time, who, in order to provide the means for maintaining his castle against assailants, mortgaged it to some neighboring Shylocks, who seized and appropriated it themselves, before the Baron's defences were completed.—Or, in plainer words, in conducting what appeared at the outset to be a proper struggle to sustain the powers of the Constitution, and the supremacy of the laws over the Southern States—we are now sinking the same vital principles here at home!

Who is responsible for this position of affairs so far as our State is concerned? The new Military Commander of this Division, with his own fair record to preserve, and a bright ancestral fame in memory, cannot be acting a voluntary part in them. The Governor of Pennsylvania disavows all prior knowledge of the original proceedings against the Columbia county prisoners, and all responsibility in the premises. The Judiciary, if applied to, would probably be disinclined to enter into a conflict with the military authorities, in which would simply be illustrated, that the President and his Cabinet ministers are the Lords paramount of our destinies, both civil and military!

The people can allow—can *perpetuate*, this position of our liberties if they desire. They have the power—the AWFUL power to prove recreant to themselves; to become the executioners of their own rights—their own happiness, and their own glory illustrated in the past. Yes: if they so elect as a people, they may, in cowardly supineness, allow themselves to be covered with the pall of a DESPOTISM as dark and dismal as ever shrouded any of its victims in the old world; and finally fill the latest of of those ignoble graves of National freedom, that lie in dreadful warning along down the great pathway of time!

In behalf of the Democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvania—

C. L. WARD, *Chairman.*

Towanda, Pa., Dec. 5th, 1864.

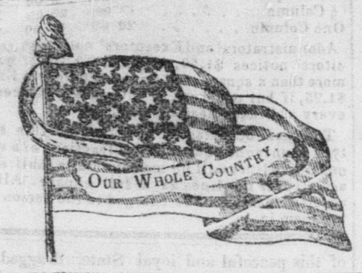
☞Leaf tobacco will catch it! Forty cents a pound additional taxation it is estimated will swell the revenue some twenty-five millions.

☞A man in Detroit had a woman of ill-fame put in prison for robbing him, and then married her to get her out.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, : : DECEMBER 23, 1864.



Bedford County.

The day is fast approaching when Bedford county will take rank among the wealthiest and most populous districts in the State. Her mountains of iron, too long trodden only by the hoof of the wild deer, her limestone hills too long untouched by the pick and spade, her valleys, rich in fertility, too long waste and uncultivated, cannot always remain in their primeval condition of wildness and unfruitfulness. Slowly but surely the hand of improvement has wrought its work among these everlasting hills, until now it is about to develop, in all their richness, the hidden resources of our mountain land. Already we have furnaces which are supplied by ore brought from nearly the centre of the county, and these will soon justify the erection of iron works and rolling mills, for which we have some excellent sites. Our enterprising citizens are also turning their attention to the products of the forest and our timbered districts now are made to yield millions of staves, straps and other commodities of a similar character.

The medicinal waters with which nature has so bountifully filled our hills, are also a source of wealth. The Bedford Mineral Springs are known all over the country, and resorted to by invalids from every section of the Union. All that is lacking to render profitable the building of immense hotels at Bedford Springs, is improvement in the facilities for travel to and from the place. There is a fair prospect that this will soon be accomplished, in the construction of the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railroad, which will connect us, by rail, with Pittsburg and Philadelphia.

But the agricultural interest of our county, is of greater value than all its other sources of wealth. We have traveled, and for some time resided, in the Western states, and we are quite sure that nowhere, in any of them, is the wheat crop so certain as in Bedford county. It is true that occasionally the Western farmers have very heavy crops, but they, also, very frequently have almost total failures. Not so here. During the past eight years, including the ever memorable year of the June frost, the wheat crop of our county has been invariably good. The same may be said of the other cereals. As for corn, we saw but few better fields, last summer, between Huntingdon and Chicago, than those in Friend's Cove, Snake Spring Valley and South and Middle Woodberry.

Now, with all these sources of plenty, lying around us, why should we be discontented? It is true the shadow of war darkens our homes, and there is a vacant chair at almost every fire-side; but, the darkness is over all the land and go where you will, the inevitable curse which seems hanging over the nation still follows you. Therefore, it is better to be content and bide the time of peace and deliverance under our own vine and fig tree. Depend on it, you cannot at present better your condition, either pecuniarily, or as regards the war, by removing from Bedford county. Be patient and all will yet be well. Be

> "——— up and doing
> With a heart for any fate,
> Still achieving, still pursuing,
> Learn to labor and to wait."

Reasons for Gratulation.

It is quite sure that if the vote of the two great manufacturing districts of Pennsylvania, to wit: Philadelphia and Allegheny counties, were not taken into the count, that the State would be overwhelmingly Democratic. The gains for the Democracy in the rural districts have been uniformly large. The loss has only been in such places as are controlled by the patronage of the Administration. Now, this patronage, sooner or later, must cease. Whenever that day comes, Philadelphia will be Democratic and Allegheny will relapse to its former anti-Democratic majority of 3,000 or 4,000. Then the Democracy will carry the state. This may occur next year. Nay, it is quite probable that it will. Hence, there is great reason for encouragement to the Democrats of the country. Let them keep up their organizations. Let them remember that Truth is at the bottom of the well and the people will find it as soon as this Administration sinks them deep enough. The Democrats of Bedford county have not only reason for encouragement, but have great cause for gratulation. At the first election they carried their whole county ticket, by over 400 MAJORITY, over the most stupendous frauds in the returns from the army and in the face of armed violence at the polls within the county, and this in spite of the most desperate efforts of malignant renegades and spiteful disorganizers, to defeat it. The Congressional, Judicial and Legislative districts have, likewise, given handsome Democratic majorities, on the home vote, and, also, as we believe, with the legitimate army vote included. The Congressional and Legislative districts were gerrymandered by our political opponents, so as to render their success, as they supposed, certain in both of them. In the district which Messrs. Meyers and Findlay carried by 200 majority on the home vote, Curtin, last year, had 798 majority, showing a Democratic gain of 1000 votes in twelve months. In the district which Gen. Coffroth carried by 660 majority on the home vote, Curtin had last year about 750 majority, exhibiting a Democratic gain since then, of 1,400! A few years ago, we had no prospect of electing our candidates for Congress, Senate or the House of Representatives, and our county tickets were sometimes partly defeated. Now, we have every thing. We can elect the Congressman, the State Senator and the members of the Legislature, whilst our county ticket is secure by a large majority. Hence, let the Democrats remain firm; let them keep up their organization, let them continue to labor in the cause of Truth and Right, and all will be well.

EDITORIAL MELANGE.

☞The "upper crust," in this country—that on top of the last snow.

☞Comes but once a year—Christmas. Ditto, some of our exchanges.

☞Jolly fellow—the man that "struck ile."

☞Sold—the *Patriot* office. Ditto, some of its subscribers. The Bedford *Inquirer* company are the purchasers.

☞Good—Abe Lincoln has discovered that the people will not feel the public debt, as they owe it to themselves!

☞Sherman *euchred* Joe Johnston, (who was *assisted* by Beauregard) gave Hood the *deal*, and then made the biggest *lone march* on record!

☞Sergeant William Leader, son of Maj. Henry Leader, formerly of this place, was recently killed on White River, Arkansas, by a guerrilla. Peace to his *manes!*

☞Sour—the Abolitionists at Gov. Curtin, because they suspect that he will declare Coffroth elected to Congress. They are raising such a din about the Governor's ears, that we will not be surprised if they frighten him into refusing to proclaim any body elected to Congress from this district.

☞Capt. Frank Holsinger, of Woodberry, has been badly wounded in the right arm. The Captain was formerly a correspondent of the *Gazette*. We hope he may soon recover from the effects of his wound.

☞Col. W. T. Chapman, formerly editor and proprietor of the Bedford *Inquirer*, died recently, at Pulaski, Tenn., of chronic diarrhœa, contracted whilst in the service. Col. Chapman is spoken of as having been a brave and worthy officer.

☞Just returned from Dixie—our gallant young friend, W. A. Boor, who has been a prisoner ever since the battle of Drury's Bluff. Aleck looks a little thin and says our prisoners are badly treated by the rebs. Several other Bedford county prisoners returned with him. They were paroled by the rebel authorities.

☞We are sorry to hear that a rather serious accident happened to our friend Judge Snively, of Schellsburg, a few days ago. As the Judge was driving a sled, one of the lines became detached, and the horses plunged over a precipice at the side of the road, carrying him with them and bruising him severely.

☞We call the attention of persons desirous of investing in oil stocks, to the circular of the Hopewell Oil Company, which will be found in our advertising columns. The property of this company is situated in the celebrated Oil Region of Venango county, which fact alone should induce subscriptions to its stock.

☞Mr. T. R. Gettys has just returned from the East, with a splendid selection of Photographic Albums, Picture Frames, and all sorts of articles in his line, suited for Christmas presents. We advise our readers to give him a call and examine his goods. Mr. Gettys is an enterprising and energetic tradesman and deserves success.

☞We find the following excellent little *morceau* in a recent number of the New York *World*, the very best daily now published in Gotham:

THE CABINET

> The ship of state is Se-ward blown,
> And in our hour of need
> Law on a wild goose Chase is flown,
> And ruin comes with Speed.

☞Some ten days ago, three deer appeared on the abrupt mountain immediately south of the town of Hopewell, whereupon the marksmen of that flourishing village, sallied forth, and taking position at about two hundred yards, fired twenty-five shots at the deer, which all the while stood unmoved until two of them were shot down and the third one was badly wounded. One of the deer, after receiving the fatal ball, tumbled down the declivity into the river, inducing several excited and enthusiastic sportsmen, to take a cold bath in order to secure it. Great country, that, and full of good *shots*.

☞Again we urge our friends throughout the county, to organize for the purpose of correcting the enrollments for their several districts. Let Cumberland Valley, Southampton, Bedford and St. Clair tps., whose quotas, we believe, have always been excessive, and every other district in the county which considers itself aggrieved, move *now* in this matter. We understand that the school directors of Bedford borough, are acting upon our suggestions of a few weeks ago. Let this be done in every district in the county. For further information on the subject, we refer the reader to the circular of the Board of Enrollment to be found in another column.

THE WAR.

Gen. Sherman's army has reached the coa some distance below Savannah, and is now i communication with the Federal fleet. H has captured Fort McAllister, which was d fended by but 150 men. His march from A lanta has been a decided military success; bu we doubt whether it will do much toward bring ing the rebels to submission. The people Georgia were heretofore divided into parties viz: Reconstruction and Independent Confede acy men. Since Sherman's gigantic raid, the can be found but few of the former.

Gen. Thomas has gained a decided victo over Hood at Nashville. Thomas had gathered together all the troops in the West, including those in Missouri, amounting to upwards f 50,000 men, and with this vast army attacked Hood, who had but about 30,000. After vere fighting, in which Thomas lost about 000 men, all told, Hood was driven from is position. Hood's army is still, however n Tennessee.

There is nothing new from Grant.

Another draft, for the deficiency, has ben ordered.

☞John Steel, the "Oil Prince," is not dea, as was reported, nor was he ever kicked by a horse as was libellously printed concernig him.

Important to the Public.

The Correction of the Enrollment.

We publish below a circular of the Bord of Enrollment, urging the correction of the rolls and prescribing the manner in which the correction is to be made. This circular contains in the main, the ideas advanced in a recent editorial in the *Gazette*. We commend this action to the people and hope they will not neglect to profit by it.

The correction of the National Enrollment is of the first importance. Where it is excessive, quotas are increased and unjust burdens imposed. The Board of Enrollment desires the co-operation of all citizens—those who are not liable to draft as well as those who are—in an effort to secure its reduction to the proper standard.

HOW THIS SHOULD BE DONE.

In a matter of this kind, organization is what is wanted to insure success. Every Town or Township should at once constitute a few of its citizens a Committee to attend to its interests. That Committee should be required to see to preparation of evidence with a view of striking from the lists the names of men in the service, those that have removed from the District permanently and in good faith, and those that are deceased, as well as adding the names of persons coming into the District to reside, such as have arrived at 20 years of age, and any that may have escaped enrollment heretofore.

DECEASED PERSONS.

These will be stricken off on the certificate of two people, or two citizens stating the time of death as nearly as possible.

PERSONS IN MILITARY SERVICE.

Committees will please confine their attention to such as have entered the service otherwise than through this office. Drafted men in service, substitutes and volunteers enlisted here are taken from the enrollment as a matter of course. The Board will strike off the names of enrolled persons alleged to be in the service upon the sworn statement of two citizens, giving the company and regiment in which the parties may be serving, the date and place of muster, and such other facts as may suggest themselves. A specification of at least the regiment and the time of muster, as nearly as can be ascertained, is essential.

PERSONS REMOVED.

All persons who have removed permanently and in good faith from the District, or from one Town or Township in the District to another, will be stricken off on the application of two citizens whose sworn statement of the time and manner of removal, together with the present residence of the party, if known, should be filed.

TWO YEAR'S SERVICE.

Those that have served two years in the present war are entitled to be stricken off. The discharge of such with an oath of identity is sufficient. Where the discharge is inaccessible for any good reason, affidavits making out clearly the fact of service for that period of time will be received. The organization and dates of muster in and out should not be omitted.

OVER OR UNDER AGE.

Persons who claim to be stricken off on account of being over 45 or under 20 years of age, must bring their own affidavit, stating the day of their birth. Where the parents are living, their affidavit is also required. In case the parents are dead, the affidavit of the applicant must state this fact, and then the affidavit of any two reputable citizens, stating that they know the man and believe his statement to be true, will be received. In support of the foregoing evidence, any record evidence, public or private, that may be in existence, *must be produced*. Where there is no record evidence, the affidavits should set forth the fact of its non-existence.

ALIENS.

These must file an affidavit setting forth the date and place of birth; the port at which they were landed, as well as the time; their several places of residence since in this country, with the length of time at each; and that they have never filed a declaration of intention to become citizens, nor have voted or attempted to vote at any election in any State. In addition, the affidavit of two respectable citizens, not themselves aliens, must be furnished, who certify that they know the applicant to be a man entitled to credit, and believe his statement to be true.

PHYSICAL DISABILITY.

The Board is allowed to strike off, for *manifest peramanent physical disability*. It is impossible to make this term any plainer. The infirmities for which the Board are permitted to strike off, must be both *manifest* and *permanent*. Those desiring to be stricken off under this head should come *in person*. The Surgeon *must see* the trouble complained of before reporting an opinion to the Board.

PERSONAL APPEARANCE.

Those claiming exemption for two years' service, over or under age, alienage and physical disability should appear in person. But a cursory examination will be given the last class. Those that do not feel themselves permanently and manifestly disabled should not appear. As regards aliens and persons claiming exemption on age, personal attendance is requisite. Whenever it is practicable for a party claiming exemption for any cause to appear, he should come. An application in his absence, without reasonable excuse for non-attendance, is construed against him.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

A copy of the enrollment may oftentimes facilitate and curtail the work of Committees. This will be furnished the Townships in the remoter Counties on application. Only Committees, not individuals, need apply. This office has not the help to furnish more than a single copy to a Township.

So soon as the present draft is completed the Board of Enrollment, or a part of it, will visit the several County Seats of the District for the purpose of correcting the lists. Due public notice of the time of visiting each County will be given. The citizens are urged to hold themselves in readiness to attend.

Persons of unsuitable age, those afflicted with permanent ailments, those that have seen two years' service, aliens and all others who can attend should be urged to do so. This is a faithful effort on the part of the Board of Enrollment to obtain accurate lists, and should be met with a correspondent spirit by citizens.

Committees need not wait until the Board visits the Counties, but can visit the Board here at once if they see proper.

Where it is desired to have a person enrolled who has escaped enrollment, moved into the Township, or become 20 years of age, application in writing should be made by one or more citizens. The statement submitted by them should give the full name, age, occupation and place of birth of the man to be enrolled, as well as the place of residence of the informant.

The appropriate government stamps must be affixed to all affidavits.

The Board is instructed to say that if the opportunity now offered to correct enrollments is neglected, no attention will in future be given to complaints about excessive quotas.

GEO. EYSTER,
Capt. & Prov. Mar.
JOHN CULP, Commissioner,
WM. C. LANE, Surgeon.

HEAD QUARTERS, PROVOST MARSHAL,
Sixteenth District, Pennsylvania,
Chambersburg, Dec. 13, 1864.

Election Opinion Of The Attorney General.

In the 16th Judicial district, composed of the counties of Franklin, Bedford, Somerset and Fulton, nine out of the twenty-two return judges of Bedford county refused to sign the return of the district, because of informality in a portion of the army vote.—The remaining thirteen signed the return. The district return judges refused to accept the return so made by the thirteen return judges of Bedford county, and have stated in their return that Francis M. Kimmell, (the Democratic candidate for judge,) having received the highest number of votes, is duly elected. Gov. Curtin thereupon desired the opinion of Attorney General Meredith upon the subject. Gen. Meredith declares that the Governor shall pay no attention to the declaration of the district judges, but shall take all the returns transmitted by them—those signed by them and [illegible] them, (from Bedford county, as aforesaid,)—and by counting all the votes cast, determine which candidate has the larger number, and to commission him accordingly. The whole return says he, "shows that Alexander King had a majority of the votes in the district for president judge, and is duly elected to that office, and, in my opinion, the Governor is bound to grant him a commission accordingly."

To say the least, the opinion is a singular one to come from an Attorney General.—The law requires the return judges of the counties and their clerks, to make out their return and sign it. They alone are to be the judges of the legality of the poll in their several election districts, and the return can not be legal unless signed by all of them.—The district judges of the 10th district made up their returns from all the counties except Bedford, (from which they found the returns illegal, because signed by only thirteen return judges,) signed and transmitted it to the Secretary of State, as required by law, annexing a copy of the rejected return unsigned and not included in their count. The Governor is requested, by his Attorney General, to accept as of equal validity with their signed return, the unendorsed majority return from Bedford county, and to declare legal that which has been declared illegal—as they by law were empowered to do—by nine of the return judges of the district.—In other words Gov. Curtin is advised to take the place of both the county and district return judges, count the votes himself, determine who has the majority, regardless of every gross informality, fraud, &c., and to regulate his commission to suit such a mode of procedure. If this course is to be pursued hereafter, there can be but little use for return judges at all, or any other of the usual safeguards to elections.—*Patriot & Union.*

The Treasury Report.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives an account of his stewardship, and at the same time a brief history of the financial legislation of Congress, and the policy and operations of the Treasury Department, since the beginning of the war. For the convenience of our readers we condense below the principal items of the somewhat crude tables which are presented in the report.

The national debt amounted on the 1st of July, 1864, to $1,740,690,189 49.

The interest on the national debt for the current year amounts to $91,810,215 19

From taxation and other sources, the revenue of the current year is estimated at $419,512,389.

Of this amount, customs yield $70,261,091; internal revenue, $249,562,859; miscellaneous sources, $24,020,171.

The interest payable in coin now exceeds fifty six millions per annum.

The daily expenditure is calculated at *two and a quarter millions.*

The daily receipts amount at present to nearly a million and a half, and if Congress lays certain additional taxes, they can be brought up to two millions per day.

There must be borrowed during the year $620,727,507. Fifty millions of this sum, however, the Secrerary thinks can be raised by additional taxes, to be laid by the present Congress. Deduct this, and also $88,353,320 of the public debt to be redeemed during the year, and it results that the national debt will be increased during the year ending June 26, 1865, by $482,375,188.

The English Press on the Presidential Election--What is Thought of Lincoln's Triumph over McClellan.

[From the London *Times* Nov. 22]

Mr. Lincoln has been, as everbody foresaw he would be, elected President. The question which concerns us now is not so much how he came to this second elevation as what influence that elevation is likely to have on our own relations with the United States. On this point we see no reason for alarm; nay, it may probably be that we are safer in the hands of Mr. Lincoln than we should be in those of any one else. As regards foreign States, ourselves in particular, we may reasonably believe that he has sown his wild oats; he has gone through the course of defying and insulting England, which is the traditional way of obtaining the the Irish vote and we may not unreasonably hope that he is unlikely to repeat the experiment. Ever since he found himself firmly established in his office, and the first effervescence of national feeling had begun to subside, we have had no great reason to complain of the conduct of Mr. Lincoln toward England. His tone has been less exacting, his language has been less offensive; and, due allowance being made for the immense difficulties of his situation, we could have parted with Mr. Lincoln, had such been the pleasure of the American people, without any vestige of ill will or ill feeling. He has done as regards the country what the necessities of the situation demanded from him, and he has done no more. A new President might possibly feel called upon for a demonstration or more hostile spirit. It is an ordeal through which all American politicians must pass, and we may deem ourselves fortunate in having to deal with one who has passed through it already.

Though, however, we have no reason as impartial lookers-on to complain of the re-election of a Chief Magistrate with whom we have, at any rate, contrived during the last four years to keep up friendly relations, the case is very different with regard to the nation which has thus re-elected him for its chief. The case of the Democratic minority is soon stated. Even while the election was yet pending, while an arbitrary or unpopular act might lose much valuable support, and embitter much lukewarm opposition, they were denied the franchise which the Constitution gives them by the generals of the President, and the denial was supported in words and in writing by the President himself. What fate have they to expect when the election is decided? What right will be held sacred when this right of election, on which all others rest, is boldly and advisably set at naught by the very candidate who is seeking for the suffrages which he violates? Henceforth we may consider the Democratic party as expelled from the arena of practical politics, and destined to purchase either an ignominious impunity by inaction and submission, or to suffer all the miseries that tyrants can inflict or martyrs can endure. We can regard the reappointment of Mr. Lincoln as little less than an abdication by the American people of the right of self-government, as an avowed step towards the foundation of a military despotism, towards the subversion of a popular Government, which may still exist in form, but which in substance is gone. We would not be supposed to insinuate that it is the destiny of Mr. Lincoln to be the real founder of the dynasty to which he has taken so long a step; whatever be his merits, his warmest admirers themselves can scarcely contend that he is made of imperial stuff. His hand has shaken the tree, but we yet await the man who is to gather the fruit. Future historians will probably date from the second presidency of Mr. Lincoln the period when the American Constitution was thoroughly abrogated, and had entered on that transition stage so well known to the students of history, through which republics pass on their way from democracy to tyranny.

[From the London *Herald*, Nov. 22]

* * * Mr. Lincoln will go on, in his own phrase, "pegging away" at objects already shown to be unattainable, will waste his main strength on the impregnable defences of Richmond and scatter the rest of his forces all over the frontiers of the south, from Galveston to Norfolk, and from Western Arkansas to Eastern Virginia, will accomplish nothing, and may not improbably expose himself to some terrible blow from an enemy whose inferior forces are directed by a profound statesman, and led by first-rate generals.

For our own part, we rejoice heartily in the defeat of General McClellan, as a prelude to the defeat of the North. We rejoice that the cause of oppression, robbery and injustice, is entrusted to the hands of a vacillating, helpless imbecile, rather than to those of an able, resolute and efficient soldier. Nor do we think that the hopes of peace have been seriously impaired by Mr. Lincoln's success. Peace depends, not on the wishes of a man, but on the disposition of the nation. So long as the North was resolute in the prosecution of the war, neither General McClellan nor even Mr. Vallandigham could have made peace. So soon as the North shall be heartily sick of the war, convinced that victory is impossible, and eager for a compromise even on the basis of Southern independence, peace will have become necessary to Mr. Lincoln, and could not be long delayed even by a Sumner or a Brownlow.—We believe that nothing could tend more strongly to bring about such a state of things as will effectually discourage the war party, and dispose the North to abandon its hopeless enterprise, than the continuance of Mr. Lincoln's rule; and in that belief we hail his re-election as an event of excellent augury for the interests of the South and of mankind.

[From the London News (organ of the English Abolitionists,) Nov. 22.]

The Great political crisis to which millions of American citizens have been looking forward with profound anxiety, which for a time absorbed the best energies of the Government, and to which even the operations of armies in the fields have been subsidiary, is past. The terrible incidents which the fear of some nervous citizens foresaw as destined to make the fatal 8th of November are not found in the history of the day. No towns have been fired, no peaceful citizens shot down at the poll. The people of the cities, counties and States of the Union have voted as they liked—many for McClellan, but more for Lincoln—and as the result the author of the emancipation proclamation has been re-elected Chief Magistrate of the Republic for the next four years.

* * * But, after all, it was as representing a cause—*the cause of national unity*—that Mr. Lincoln was re-elected. In this country opinion is much divided, not only as to the merits of that cause, but as to its very nature. One thing, however, we are all concerned in. Only a *strong government* in the United States can properly fulfill the duties which the Republic owes to foreign Powers in times like these, when as in the case of the Trent or the Wachusett, the Executive may have to take a course repugnant to temporary popular feeling. According to the testimony of our own statesmen, Mr. Lincoln's Government has shown the will and the power to deal justly by us, and we have no reason, therefore, to regret his re-election by a large majority.

[From the London Daily Telegraph, Nov. 22.]

Mr. Lincoln has fresh leave to carry desolation to the homesteads of Virginia, to let loose more havoc among the canebrakes of Louisiana, to burn Georgian homes, to lay waste the woodlands of Alabama, to trample out the harvest amid the rich fields of the Carolinas, to make a solitude amid the swamps of Florida, and to send strange legions into that wide spreading morass of misery, where, during the past four years, whole armies have sunk. What will be the reply of the people of the South? Fiercer hate, sterner deeds. The news will be received by men with a grim smile as they grasp the bayonets that have so often sent back the Northern horde: but it will, in truth, have a terrible meaning in many a Southern home. From many thousand Southern hearts a prayer will ascend that the God of battles may nerve even the youngest arm to a final and victorious blow. We, too, may earnestly desire that this appalling struggle shall not be prolonged, and that American institutions may not lose all what once gave them worth, in the destruction of two great republics, the overthrow of a grand material prosperity, with the final fearful result, "red ruin and the breaking up of laws."

Gideon's Band.

Senator Hale has been removed from the chairmanship of the Senate Naval Committee, as the telegraph informs us, because he reiterates his charges of "corruption and imbecility" against the Navy Department. That committee has, therefore, formally constituted itself a simple "Gideon's Band," and will, of course, confine itself hereafter to recommending everything which Mr. Welles may propose, and approving everything which Mr. Welles may do.

To this complexion has the possession of power brought the party of "great moral ideas." Senator Hale is *the* original abolitionist of the Senate. He fought the battle against slavery when to fight that battle was to risk popularity, prosperity and social position. And now, because he insists upon "bearing his testimony" against what he believes to be the "corruption and imbecility" of one of the greatest departments of the government, his fellow-abolitionists put him out of doors! The Sumners and Sewards are wiser in their day and generation. They were ready enough to sacrifice the peace and happiness of their country, that by fanning the fury of fanaticism they might reach the fleshpots of the administrative Egypt. But that a fanatic once in power should trouble his friends with his honesty, they can neither understand nor tolerate.

At It Again.

Abraham can still get off a joke. He says in his message:

"Men readily perceive that they cannot be much oppressed with a debt which they owe themselves."

In other words, if you own a homestead worth one thousand dollars, and possess one thousand dollars in cash; and if you lend the thousand cash to Abraham, with which to operate against slavery, and Abraham gives you his note, as your agent, promising to pay you when he receives that amount in taxes from you, with a lien on your thousand dollar homestead, as ultimate security; then you can't be much oppressed, because you owe yourself the thousand dollars cash, and if Abraham can't get taxes enough out of you to pay you, why your homestead is always full security for the amount. Of course, "men readily perceive" this, and feel perfect assurance that they can't be "much oppressed" by it, for, don't you see, whenever they begin to feel the pressure, they can forgive themselves the debt, and—presto, the lien is cancelled.—*Patriot & Union.*

RELIGIOUS.

☞A series of Meetings will, by Divine Permission, be commenced in the Mt. Smith M. E. Church on Saturday Evening the 30th Inst., continue over the 1st and 2nd Sabbath of Jan. 1865. G. BERKSTRESSER, Pastor.

☞The appointments for divine Service, in the Reformed Church at Bedford and those around, will be resumed on Christmas and continue regularly. The pastor will be assisted by the Rev. C. W. Heilman, recently from the theological Seminary at Mercersburg, Pa.

☞The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, Providence permitting, will be celebrated in the Christian Association of Bedford, next Sabbath, being Christmas Day, immediately after the discourse of the morning. Appropriate Sermons throughout the day, morning and evening, will be preached by the Pastor of the Association, from John, 1st ch. 1—14 Verses.

—DIED—

WIDEL.—Amanda Widel, daughter of Geo. and Mary Ann Widel, died at the residence of her parents, on Friday last, 16th inst., aged 22 years. How strange that the angel of death should fling his dart at one so young! But the skeleton Messenger found his victim ready for his coming, and willing to resign the companionships of earth, for the still better and holier communion of the "general assembly and church of the first-born, which are written in heaven." The deceased was a worthy member of the Christian Association of Bedford; and in her church relations, as well as in practical life, continued to exemplify the many adornings of the true christian character, up to the period of her early departure from earth. She was not only resigned, but even joyfully happy, in her last and dying moments, as was fully evident to those who talked, sang and prayed with her, in that critical hour. If the purest domestic affection, and the best emotions of genuine friendship; of the existence of which, the obsequies of Sabbath last, gave the most touching demonstration, could have detained awhile longer, the spirit of our youthful friend, then surely, Amanda would still be with us, as heretofore. But the ordering has been otherwise, and we bow, with stricken hearts, meekly and resignedly, as we hear Jesus say to us, in this trying, unexpected providence—"What I do, thou knowest not now, but thou shalt know hereafter." S. K.

FETTER.—On the 11th inst., Mr. Michael Fetter, an old and respected citizen of Bedford township, aged 76 years, 3 months and 16 days.

—MARRIED—

HARVEY—HAMMOND.—On the 17th inst., at the Parsonage in Centreville, by Rev. C. Eversole, Mr. William T. Harvey, to Miss Elizabeth J. Hammond, both of Franklin Co., Pa.

ATTENTION, THE WHOLE!

THE ROOT AND HERB DOCTOR,

From Philadelphia,

Can now be consulted at the Washington Hotel, Bedford, until Monday, Dec. 26th.

His medicines are composed of plants, roots, flowers, seeds, barks, gums, balsams, oils, extracts, cordials, liniments, ointments, powders, salves, &c., &c. Examinations and instruction free of charge. If a cure can be effected or relief given, he gives his opinion accordingly, and states how far it may be done. Terms, cash. Medicines, reasonable. He will cure chronic diseases of all kinds, such as

Asthma, Deafness, Liver Complaint, Consumption, Dropsy, Piles, Cancers, Womb diseases, Rheumatism, Coughs, Self-abuse, Spitting blood, Costiveness, Gravel, Whites, Fits or Spasms, White Swelling, Sick headache, and all diseases of Male and Female, and Private Diseases of all kinds,

cured in a short time. Children with weak joints made to walk, those who never have walked and never would without medical aid; Sore eyes, blindness, &c. Dr. B. had many years constant practice, and under all kinds of treatment. It is evident there are roots and herbs in the Vegetable Kingdom sufficient to cure and heal all diseases that the human family is heir to. *Prices for curing from* $5 *to* $50.

He has examined hundreds and found them past curing, who might have been cured in the first stages for $5, if not neglected. Now don't wait for your neighbor, but come yourself at once. Patients can obtain treatment for $5 per month. B. BOWERS, M. D.

Notice of Inquisition.

By virtue of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county and to me directed as High Sheriff of said county, I will hold an inquest upon the real estate of Catharine Mowry, of Harrison township, deceased, on the premises, (being the same upon which Henry Mowry resided during his lifetime), on Thursday, the 26th day of January, 1865, said real estate consisting of a tract of land situate in Harrison Township, Bedford county, containing 117 acres, about 75 acres cleared and under fence, with a dwelling house, barn and other outbuildings thereon erected. The children, heirs and all persons interested therein are notified to attend at the time and place mentioned, if they think proper. The heirs mentioned in the writ are as follows, to wit: 1st, Frederick Mowry, 2nd, Jacob Mowry, 3d, Mary Ann, wife of Emanuel Turner, and 4th, Henry Mowry, all residing in Bedford county; 5th, John Emanuel Mowry residing in Somerset county, Pa., and 6th, Lewis Mowry, residence unknown.

JOHN ALDSTADT,
Dec. 23, 1864. Sheriff

VALUABLE YOUNG STALLION FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale an elegant young Stallion. The horse is a "Bay Morgan," and will be three years old next spring. Any person wishing to purchase a horse of this description will find it to his interest to call upon the subscriber residing near Bedford.

Dec. 23—3t J. T. GEPHART.

STRAY COW.

Came to the premises of the subscriber residing in Middle Woodberry township sometime in November last; a muley Cow; supposed to be old, and is red and white spotted. No other marks in particular. The owner will please come and prove property, pay charges and take her away or she will be disposed of according to law.

Dec. 23—3t JOHN BRUMBAUGH.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed there will be sold at public sale, at the Court House in the borough of Bedford, on Tuesday, the 17th day of January, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., all the interest of defendant, Willoughby L. Webb, said interest being the one undivided seventeenth part of, in, unto and out of the following described tracts of land situate, lying and being in the township of Broad Top, in the county of Bedford and State of Pennsylvania.

1. A tract known as the William Foster tract, adjoining lands now or late of Jesse Wright, Abr'm. Kerns, James Figard, Thomas Potter, Jacob Strine, John McCl-sen and others, and containing three hundred and sixty acres thirty perches and allowance.

2. A tract known as the David Kerr tract, adjoining lands now or late of the Hopewell Company, Christopher Long, William Long, Samuel Weekly and others, and the Raystown branch of the Juniata river, and containing three hundred and forty two acres one hundred and six perches and allowance.

3. A tract known as the Christopher Long tract, adjoining lands now or late of William Lane and others, and containing one hundred and eight and three fourth acres and allowance.

4. A tract known as the William Lane tract, adjoining lands now or late of John Zook, Baltzer Swartz, John McClain, Christopher Long and others containing two hundred and ten acres and allowance.

5. A tract known as the John McClain tract adjoining lands now or late of William Lane, Baltzer Swartz and others, containing one hundred and sixty acres and ninety-six perches and allowance.

6. A tract known as the John Chevington tract, adjoining lands now or late of William Bunn, L. B. Watson, Baltzer Swartz and others, containing four hundred one hundred and thirty-one acres one hundred and thirty perches and allowance.

7. A tract surveyed on warrant to Thomas M. Long, adjoining lands now or late of John Zook, Jacob Meyers and others, containing eleven acres and sixteen perches and allowance.

8. A tract known as the William Bunn tract, adjoining lands now or late of John Bollman, John Lane and others, containing four hundred and two and three-fourth acres and allowance.

9. A tract known as the John Zook tract, adjoining lands now or late of William Lane and others, containing two hundred and twenty-five and one fourth acres and allowance.

The said one undivided part of said tract of land seized and taken in execution as the property of said defendant Willoughby L. Webb.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.
December 23, 1864.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Vend. Exponas to me directed there will be sold at public sale at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 14th day of January, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described lot of ground situate in the village of Stonerstown, Bedford county, fronting about 110 feet on Main street and extending back about 200 feet to an alley, adjoining lot of Hoover's heirs on the east, and by an alley on the west, having thereon erected a two story frame house, 55 feet by 36 feet, a frame stable and log wash-house.

ALSO—A vacant lot of ground in said village, fronting on Main street 55 feet and extending back 200 feet to an alley, adjoining lot of Joseph Crisman's heirs on the west, and an alley on the east. Seized and taken in execution as the property of George Tricker.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.
Bedford, December 23, 1864.

DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR OF THE HOPEWELL OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL—$200,000. *SHARES*—200,000.
Par Value, $1.00.

Hon. JOHN ROWE, President.
J. SIMPSON AFRICA, Sec'ry. & Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

W. S. FLETCHER, McConnellsburg, Pa.
JOHN ROWE, Greencastle, "
F. BENEDICT, Bedford, "
JOHN C. EVERHART, Martinsburg, "
JOHN J. SCHELL, Somerset, "
C. P. RAMSDELL, Oil City, "
J. H. SEYMOUR, Hagerstown, Md.

OFFICE:—No. 435 Walnut St., Phila.

$35.000 Reserved as a Working Capital.

The property of this Company consists of 200 acres of land, in fee simple, situated on the west side of the Allegheny river, a short distance above the mouth of Scrub Grass Creek, in Scrub Grass Township, Venango county, Pa. It has a frontage along the river of one mile, with good boring surface for the whole distance. Two good oil wells are now in operation on the east side of the river, immediately opposite the property of the Company.

The following in regard to an adjoining tract, is taken from an editorial in the Philadelphia *Price Current* of December 17:

"The geological relation of this property to Oil Creek, is such that the oil-bearing strata, which supply the wells on the Middle Section of Oil Creek (from the Washington McClintock farm on the north to the Buchanan on the south) must pass under this property; the range of the strata certainly bringing the two localities into this mutual relation.—Other data, obtained from an investigation of the conformation of the ground, and the underlying rocks, lead to the same conclusion, viz: that the main belt of oil, which extends down from the north-northeast and supplies the wells in the Washington, McClintock, Egbert, Stony, Tar, and Buchanan farms, sweeps still farther down on the same south-southwest direction, corresponding with and controlled by the inclination of the strata, and underlies this property. It is well ascertained by the testimony of aged and respectable residents that the Indians, years ago, gathered oil from the surface of the ravines on this property and used it for rheumatic affections.

In later times the teamsters of the Bullion Iron Furnace gathered and used the oil for the purpose of applying it to galls and bruises on their horses. Oil, for years, was seen to exude at a number of places; among others, at the root of an old stump on the bank of the Allegheny river, and in the ravine alluded to.

A few years ago, the then owners of the tract, with one or two of their neighbors, bored a well, a few feet above the old stump. The first vein of oil was struck at the depth of 286 feet, and the second at 460 feet, an experienced man from Oil Creek was employed to tube the well, which produced a stream of oil three quarters of an inch in diameter. The owners of the well, not satisfied with its production, pulled out the chamber and drilled some feet deeper, when they struck salt water in large quantities and of great strength. Believing that the manufacture of salt would, at the time, yield them a better profit, they arranged their seed bags in the well, so as to enable them to exclude the oil and pump the salt water. Still, oil was pumped along with the water, in such quantities as to gather upon the top of the water-tanks, from whence it was collected, barreled and sold."

There is every reason, therefore, to believe that the property of the Company is rich in its supplies of oil. The inclination of the strata proves, conclusively, that those supplies of oil on Oil Creek have a *higher level* than the oil-bearing rocks on this property; and that, consequently, the supply will be *more permanent* than that of Oil Creek itself. The large extent of boring territory, equal to that of a half dozen companies on Oil Creek, a boat-landing on the farm, with the advantages of a navigable stream for the transportation of oil, and the certainty of the existence of large quantities of coal upon the tract, makes the property of incalculable value.

The Company are about preparing to sink several wells, and confidently expect the early development of oil in paying quantities.

The plan of organization adopted by the Company, from the fact that it places no fictitious value upon its stock, but confines the sale of shares strictly to their par value.

A limited number of shares can be had by applying to the following named gentlemen:

F. BENEDICT, Bedford, Pennsylvania.
JACOB REED, " "
B. F. MEYERS, " "
J. HENRY SCHELL, Schellsburg, Bedford county, Pa.
JAMES LOWTHER, Altoona, Blair county.
S. S. BARE, Hollidaysburg, Pa.
C. W. ASHCOM, Hopewell.
I. H. KAUSLER, Hagerstown, Maryland.
S. H. FEATHER & Co., Greencastle, Pa.
J. HOSTETTER & Co., " "
J. J. PHILLIPS, Waynesboro'
JOHN S. MILLER, Huntingdon, Pa.
SAMUEL HENRY, "
W. D. MCKINSTRY, Mercersburg, Pa.

And at the Office of the Company, No. 435 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. Dec. 23, 1864.

Bedford County, ss:

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 21st day of November, A. D. 1864, before the Judges of the said Court.

On motion of G. H. Spang, Esq., the Court grant an alias rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Frederick Claar, late of Union township, dec'd., viz: Jacob Claar, share owned by Bartholomew Dively; Simon Claar, dec'd, leaving issue eight children, to wit: Frederick, deceased, leaving one child, Elsinda, of whom Christ Briggle is guardian, Maria, wife of Moyers, Rebecca, Susan, Catharine, wife of Henry Feather, Jacob, Aaron and Samuel. 3d. Matthias' share owned by B. Dively; 4th, Peggy, wife of Peter Ickes, now dec'd, issue to wit: Jacob C. Ickes, Nancy, wife of Claycomb and Elizabeth, leaving one child, Walter Berkhimer; 5th. Nancy, wife of Michael Walter, who died leaving issue, to wit: Julia Anna, Sarah, Simon, Joseph, Elizabeth, Michael and Catharine; 6th. Sarah, wife of Jacob Lingenfelter, residing in Illinois; 7th. Barbara, wife of George Lingenfelter, share held by John Claar; 8th. Henry Claar; 9th. Daniel; 10th Rachel, wife of Bartholomew Dively; 11th Elizabete wife of Jonathan Bentley, share held by B. Dively; 12th Joseph Claar, 13th John W. Claar, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford in and for the county of Bedford, on the 2d Monday (13th day) of February next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said dec'd. at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition and valuation issued out of the said Court and to the Sheriff of said county directed or show cause why the same should not be sold. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Court at Bedford, the 21st day of November, A. D. 1864.

Dec. 23. O. F. SHANNON, Clerk.

Notice of Inquisition

On the estate of Jacob Cook, late of Southampton township, Somerset county, dec'd.

To Jesse Cook, Dennis Cook, the issue of Mary Hay, to wit: Calvin and William Hay—the issue of Sarah Walker, to wit: Jacob, Catharine, Ellen, Sarah and Samuel Walker, all of Somerset county—the issue of Jacob Cook, dec'd. to wit: Solomon, Sarah intermarried with Peter Boor, Samuel, Elizabeth intermarried with Wm. Benford, John Cook, Henry Cook, Wm. Cook, George Cook and Catharine intermarried with Jacob Hardman. Take notice that by virtue of a writ of partition and valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county and to me directed I will hold an inquest to make partition and valuation of the real estate of said dec'd, viz: No. 1. A tract of land containing 120 acres in Londonderry township, Bedford county, with the improvements, known as the Hoyman property.

No. 2. A tract of timber land containing about 400 acres adjoining the above.

No. 3. A tract of land in same township, being part of a tract of land containing 449⅜ acres warranted in name of John Cline, containing — acres, on the premises, on Thursday the 19th day of January next, when and where you can attend if you see proper. JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office Bedford, Dec. 23, 1864.

DO YOU WISH TO BE CURED?
DR. BUCHAN'S
ENGLISH SPECIFIC PILLS cure in less than thirty days, the worst cases of NERVOUSNESS, Impotency, Premature decay, Seminal Weakness, insanity, and all Urinary, Sexual and Nervous Affections, no matter from what cause produced. Price, One Dollar per box. Sent, post-paid, by mail, on receipt of an order. One Box will perfect the cure in most cases. Address.

JAMES S. BUTLER,
General Agent, 427 Broadway, New York.

WM. W. PAUL, D. J. HOAR.

H. L. HOOD,
WITH
WM. W. PAUL & CO.,
WHOLESALE

BOOT & SHOE WAREHOUSE,

623 Market St. & 614 Commerce St. above Sixth,
PHILADELPHIA.
December 16, 1864—1y.

Notice to Assessors.

The Assessors of the several boroughs and townships are hereby notified that the duplicate assessments will be ready on Friday, the 23d day of December, inst., at which time they are requested to come to this office and get them. By order of the Commissioners. J. G. FISHER, Clerk.

Comm'rs Office, Dec. 16, 1864

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE MY DRUG STORE, On JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD. Terms reasonable.

H. C. REAMER.

December 9, 1864

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Levi McGrigor, late of St. Clair township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB BECKLEY,
December 9, 1864—6t Adm'r.

APPEALS.

Notice is hereby given to the taxable inhabitants of the county of Bedford, that an appeal will be held by the County Commissioners on the days, and at the places hereby specified, to wit:

For Colerain township, on Tuesday the 3d day of January next, at the house of A. J. Pennell.

Southampton township, on Wednesday the 4th, at the house of William Adams.

Monroe township, on Thursday the 5th, at the house of Mrs. Daniel Weimer, in Clearville.

East Providence township, on Friday the 6th, at the house of D. A. T. Black.

West Providence township, on Saturday the 7th, at the house of J. C. Black, (Bloody Run borough.)

Cumberland Valley township, on Monday the 9th, at the house of James Haney.

Londonderry township, on Tuesday the 10th, at the house of George R. Bailey.

Harrison township, on Wednesday the 11th, at the house of William W. Laney.

Juniata township, on Thursday the 12th, at the house of Joseph Foller.

Napier township, on Friday the 13th, at the house of A. J. Snively, (Schellsburg borough.)

Schellsburg borough, on Saturday the 14th, at the house of A. J. Snively.

Union township, on Monday the 16th, at the house of Michael Wyant.

St. Clair township, on Tuesday the 17th, at the house of Isaac Miller, in St. Clairsville.

South Woodberry township, on Wednesday the 18th, at the house of J. Irvin Noble.

Middle Woodberry township, on Thursday the 19th, at the house of William M. Pearson.

Liberty township, on Friday the 20th, at the house of John Drollinger.

Broad Top township, on ..... at the house of John Drollinger.

Hopewell township, on Monday the 23d, at the house of John Drollinger, Hopewell.

Bloody Run borough, on Tuesday the 24th, at the house of John C Black.

Snake Spring township, on Wednesday the 25th, at the house of Joseph Mortimore.

Bedford township, on Thursday the 26th, at the Commissioners' Office.

Bedford borough, on Friday the 27th, at the Commissioners' Office.

When and where all persons and corporations feeling themselves aggrieved at the enumeration and valuation of their taxable property and effects, made pursuant to the several Acts of Assembly in such case made and provided, are requested to attend and state their grievances for redress, according to law. Special attention is also directed to the following portion of Article 4th, Section 2d, of "An Act for the organization, discipline and regulation of the Militia of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania," to wit: 'On the day the county, or city, Commissioners meet, to review the assessment of real and personal property, or for holding appeals, they shall, also, determine who are exempt, or not liable to do military duty," &c.

The appeals will be held on the days above named, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M., and 12 o'clock, M.

ANDREW CRISMAN,
GEORGE ROADES,
MICHAEL WERTZ,
Commissioners.

JNO. G. FISHER, Clerk.
December 16th, 1864.

Glorious News!

TO THE PEOPLE OF BEDFORD COUNTY.

The first train on the Southern Pennsylvania and Connellsville railroad has arrived heavily freighted with goods of

EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR

CHEAP CORNER.

We take pleasure in telling our customers and the public that we are now prepared for the

WINTER TRADE.

We have just received a large stock of

LADIES' WINTER DRESS GOODS,
SACK FLANNELS,
CLOAK CLOTHS,
SHAWLS, HOODS, &c., &c.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTS,

and a very great variety of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Over Coats, Over Coats, Over Coats!

Come Gentlemen, and examine our stock of clothing.

BOOTS AND SHOES, BOOTS AND SHOES,

for Ladies and Gentlemen, Boys and Girls.

Groceries, Queensware, Tobacco,

and all articles usually found in a first class store.

We are sincerely grateful to a generous public for their patronage in the past, and hope by strict attention to their wants, and a fond desire to please, to make it pay all who visit "CHEAP CORNER."

J. B. FARQUHAR.

Bedford, Dec. 16, 1864.

STATEMENT

SHOWING the aggregate amount of assessment and valuation of the several Townships and Boroughs of Bedford county, together with the amount of Taxes assessed thereon, agreeably to the 11th section of the Act of Assembly passed the 27th day of July, A. D. 1842.

DISTRICTS.	Seated Lands.	Unseated Lands.	Seated Lots.	Unseated Lots.	Horses.	Cattle.	Money at Interest.	Pleasure Carriages.	Furniture over $200	Trades and Occupation.	Offices above $200	Value of Watches.	Public Hacks.	Aggregate value for State and county purposes.	County tax at 5 mills.	State tax at 2½ mills.
Bedford Borough			163,625	5,025	3,590	862	7,500	825	5,383	17,920		1,000	1,050	205,780	1028,90	514,45
Bedford Town'p,	212,220	12,231	5,345		13,200	4,290	14,200	3,010	3,000	3,880		,50		271,376	1356,88	678,44
Broad Top,	224,701	95,344	35,750	2,160	7,305	2,000	,800	,160		6,230		,65		374,515	1872,58	936,29
Bloody Run Bor.	2,305		43,650	3,870	1,755	,473	2,000	,665	,200	4,800		3,40	,50	59,808	299,04	149,52
Colerain Town'p,	138,929	16,295	8,293	,170	13,540	3,623	3,860	1,500		2,470		,100		188,680	943,40	472,70
Cumb'd Valley,	144,771	10,911	4,055	,400	11,010	3,208	1,750	1,600		6,200				183,905	919,53	459,77
Harrison,	68,806	,300			6,787	2,158	1,650	2,080						81,781	408,91	204,46
Hopewell,	79,955	3,815	,110		6,500	3,405	2,498	,340		,100		,60		96,783	483,92	241,96
Juniata,	94,791		2,240		5,875	3,888	1,150	,435						108,379	541,90	270,95
Liberty,	43,475	3,236	21,790	,860	2,655	,980	4,730	,25	,46	4,450		,480		82,721	413,61	206,81
Londonderry,	126,494	4,630	,600		7,549	3,050	3,820	550		,920		,40		147,723	738,62	369,32
Monroe,	127,199	7,217	5,860	,660	19,009	5,133	,300	,550		2,558				168,429	842,15	421,08
Napier,	166,638	1,539	3,270	,10	8,100	4,446	2,323	1,860		2,460				190,646	953,23	476,62
Providence East,	84,129				6,827	2,540		,440						93,936	469,68	234,84
Providence West,	67,518	2,185			3,410	1,665	,100	,390		,690		,30		75,838	379,19	189,60
Schellsburg Bor.	6,988	1,368	26,235		1,450	,490	2,400	,805	,250	2,015	1,750	,140		40,421	202,11	101,06
Snake Spring Tp.,	85,894	5,392	,700		5,547	2,850	5,300	,750						106,433	532,17	266,09
Southampton	87,109	2,716			12,403	4,994	,656	,60		,614				108,552	542,76	271,38
St. Clair,	162,282	9,489	11,509		11,066	4,044	2,200	1,830		5,473				207,893	1039,47	519,74
Woodberry M.	238,520	11,221	17,020		8,914	2,630	9,800	1,710		4,295		,35		294,503	1472,52	736,26
Woodberry S.	256,055	11,533	6,213	,60	7,992	2,950	18,230	3,034	,150	1,140				307,357	1536,79	768,40
Union,	121,449	5,732	1,547	,162	6,635	4,190	3,476	1,315		4,600		,22		149,128	745,64	372,82

SPECIAL STATE TAX.—Offices over $200, 2 per cent. on every dollar thereof, President Judges excepted. Pleasure Carriages, trades and occupations and public hacks, 1 per cent. on every dollar thereof. Gold lever and other gold watches of equal value, one dollar each; other gold watches and silver lever watches, 75 cents each; all other watches of the value of $20 and upwards, fifty cents.

I Certify that the above is a correct statement of the aggregate amount of the assessment and valuation of the several objects and things made taxable by the laws of the Commonwealth, for County and State purposes, according to the return of the several Borough and Township assessments, and published by authority of an act of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Government," &c., passed the 27th day of July, A. D. 1842. And that the Commissioners did, on Tuesday, the 20th day of November, last, determine whether any of the valuations of the assessors have been made below a just rate, according to the meaning and intention of said Act.

By order of the Commissioners.
JOHN G. FISHER, Clerk.
Commissioners' Office, December 5, 1864.

STRAY HOGS.

Taken up trespassing upon the premises of the subscriber residing in Bedford township on the 10th inst., three male swine, two of them are black and white spotted, the other one is all white, no ear marks, supposed to be about 9 months old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away or they will be sold according to law.

ABRAHAM ZEIGLER.
December 16, 1864.

FELIX HEYMAN
WITH
Arnold, Nusbaum & Nirdlinger.
Importers, Jobbers, and Wholesale Dealers in

CLOTHING,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailors' Trimmings, &c.

Nos. 333 Market Street, and 27 North Fourth Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

OFFERS great inducements to Wholesale Dealers from the Country, in quantity, quality, style, prices and terms.

Merchants, Tailors and Dealers visiting Philadelphia, will find it to their advantage to call and examine stock and learn prices before purchasing elsewhere. Dec. 9, 1864—1y

NEW GOODS.

The undersigned has just opened a large and general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Embracing many varieties of fabrics, new and beautiful.

Having on hand a large stock purchased previous to the late advance, we are enabled to offer many

BARGAINS

THAT CANNOT BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

Our friends, customers, and public generally, are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing, as we are determined to sell at SHORT PROFITS, thereby ensuring large sales.

TERMS—CASH, PRODUCE, or FOUR MONTHS credit to those who will pay us promptly.

☞Interest charged on all accounts after due.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.
December 2, 1864.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

French Merinos, Thibet Cloths, French all Wool Reps, Wool Delaines, Popplins, Mohairs, Coburg, Alpacas—all fashionable colors—cheap, at

Dec. 2, 1864. CRAMER & CO'S.

LADIES:

At Cramer & Co's you will find Cloaking Cloths, Shawls, Cloaks, Hoods, &c., very cheap.

December 2, 1864.

CLOTHING:

A good assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING just received at CRAMER & CO'S,

December 2, 1864.

BEALL'S FOUNDRY,

CORNER OF CENTRE & HARRISON STREETS,
CUMBERLAND, MD.

THOMAS WILKINSON, SR., Superintendent.

This large and long established Foundry has been purchased and re-opened by the subscriber, under the management of an experienced Superintendent and Machanics and Workmen.

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,

MINING MACHINERY, RAIL-ROAD AND MINE CARS, FURNACES, STOVES, GRATES,

PLOUGHS, MILL IRONS, AND

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Will be manufactured to order.

A STOCK OF

"Beall's Egg Stoves,"

of various sizes; the best pattern for Stoves in the country for burning Cumberland Coal; will be kept on hand, and sold on favorable terms to the trade.

One New Four-horse Power Engine,

Boiler and Fixtures, for sale.

☞Cash paid for old Iron and Metal on delivery at the Foundry.

☞Orders solicited, and all work warranted.

WM. W. McKAIG.
Cumberland, Dec. 2, 1864—3m

BROOKS' SERIES OF ARITHMETICS for sale at *introduction prices*, at the Drug and Book Store of Dr. B. F. Harry, Bedford, Pa. Dr. B. F. Harry is the agent.

Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railway Company.

At an election held on the 10th day of November, A. D. 1864, in the city of Philadelphia, for a President and Directors of the "Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railway Company," the following persons were chosen:

PRESIDENT.
JOHN A. WRIGHT.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas A. Scott,	George W. Cass,
Josiah Bacon,	D. R. Davidson,
John M. Kennedy,	D. E. Small,
Wistar Morris,	J. D. Roddy,
E. C. Knight,	A. K. McClure,
S. L. Russell,	Ashbel Green.

R. D. BARCLAY, Sec'ry.
November 18, 1864—4t.

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST,

FARMERS, MECHANICS, LAWYERS,

DOCTORS, PREACHERS

AND ALL,

Buy your goods at the BARGAIN STORE of

G. R. & W. OSTER,

Who have just received an elegant assortment of

New Winter Goods,

Embracing Black Silks, Bombazines, Colored Alpacas, Mohairs, Lustres, Canton Cloths, Poplins, Reps, Silk Plaids, all Wool Delaines, latest styles, American Delaines, Prints, Ginghams, Checks, Table Diaper, Ticking, Ballardvale and Shaker Flannels, Canton Flannels, Scarlet, Solferino and Grey Shirting Flannels, Sheeting and Shirting Muslins of standard makes, Miners Flannels, Linseys and Blankets. Ladies' Furs, Muffs, Capes and Cuffs. Ladies Repellent Waterproof Cloths, Shawls and Circulars, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, TWEEDS AND KENTUCKY JEANS, for men and boys wear.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, NECK TIES, SHIRT COLLARS AND FRONTS. MERINO UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

HATS AND CAPS,

Every style, quality and color.

BOOTS AND SHOES, in great variety.

GROCERIES.

CHOICE RIO COFFEE, Extra Young Hyson, Imperial and Oolong TEAS, Sugars, Syrups, Rice, Chocolate, Spices, Salt, Cheese, &c., &c.

CHEWING TOBACCO AND SEGARS, of choice brands.

A large assortment of QUEENSWARE, together with 1,000 other articles to which we call the attention of buyers.

Bedford, November 25, 1864.

Information Free!

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

A GENTLEMAN, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay, and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it, (free of charge) the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy used in his case. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertisers bad experience, and possess a sure and valuable remedy, can do so by addressing him at once at his place of business. The Recipe and full information—of vital importance—will be cheerfully sent by return mail.

Address JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 60 Nassau Street, New York.

P. S.—Nervous sufferers of both sexes will find this information invaluable.

December 2, 1864—3m

A LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN.

Just published in a sealed envelope. Price Six Cts.

A LECTURE on the Nature, Treatment and radical cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally. Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c. By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. THIS LECTURE WILL PROVE A BOON TO THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS.

Sent under seal, to any address, in a plain, sealed envelope, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, N. Y. Post-office Box 4586.
Feb. 6. (Nov. 25, '64.)

THE peculiar taint or infection which we call SCROFULA lurks in the constitutions of multitudes of men. It either produces or is produced by an enfeebled, vitiated state of the blood, wherein that fluid becomes incompetent to sustain the vital forces in their vigorous action, and leaves the system to fall into disorder and decay. The scrofulous contamination is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered digestion from unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children." The diseases it originates take various names, according to the organs it attacks. In the lungs, Scrofula produces tubercles, and finally Consumption; in the glands, swellings which suppurate and become ulcerous sores; in the stomach and bowels, derangements which produce indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver complaints; on the skin, eruptive and cutaneous affections. These, all having the same origin, require the same remedy, viz., purification and invigoration of the blood. Purify the blood, and these dangerous distempers leave you. With feeble, foul, or corrupted blood, you cannot have health; with that "life of the flesh" healthy, you cannot have scrofulous disease.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is compounded from the most effectual antidotes that medical science has discovered for this afflicting constitutional taint, and the numerous complaints it entails. That it is far superior to any other remedy yet devised, is known by all who have given it a trial. That it does combine virtues truly extraordinary in their effect upon this class of complaints, is indisputably proven by the great multitude of publicly known and remarkable cures it has made of the following diseases: King's Evil, or Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches and Sores, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Coughs from tuberculous deposits in the lungs, White Swellings, Debility, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Syphilis and Syphilitic Infections, Mercurial Diseases, Female Weaknesses, and, indeed, the whole series of complaints that arise from impurity of the blood. Minute reports of individual cases may be found in AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC, which is furnished to the druggists for gratuitous distribution, wherein may be learned the directions for its use, and some of the remarkable cures which it has made when all other remedies had failed to afford relief. Those cases are purposely taken from all sections of the country, in order that every reader may have access to some one who can speak to him of its benefits from personal experience. Scrofula depresses the vital energies, and thus leaves its victims far more subject to disease and its fatal results than are healthy constitutions. Hence it tends to shorten, and does greatly shorten, the average duration of human life. The vast importance of these considerations has led us to spend years in perfecting a remedy which is adequate to its cure. This we now offer to the public under the name of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, although it is composed of ingredients, some of which exceed the best of *Sarsaparilla* in alterative power. By its aid you may protect yourself from the suffering and danger of these disorders. Purge out the foul corruptions that rot and fester in the blood, purge out the causes of disease, and vigorous health will follow. By its peculiar virtues this remedy stimulates the vital functions, and thus expels the distempers which lurk within the system or burst out on any part of it.

We know the public have been deceived by many compounds of *Sarsaparilla*, that promised much and did nothing; but they will neither be deceived nor disappointed in this. Its virtues have been proven by abundant trial, and there remains no question of its surpassing excellence for the cure of the afflicting diseases it is intended to reach. Although under the same name, it is a very different medicine from any other which has been before the people, and is far more effectual than any other which has ever been available to them.

AYER'S
CHERRY PECTORAL,

The World's Great Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

This has been so long used and so universally known, that we need do no more than assure the public that its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do all it has ever done.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all druggists every where, and by

S. F. Harry, Bedford, J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg, J. M. Barndollar, Bloody Run; L. Putt, Stonerstown; G. S. Amick, St. Clairsville; D. Stoner, Woodberry; R. Ralston, Water Street; and dealers everywhere. July 1, 1864.

SCOTT & STEWART,

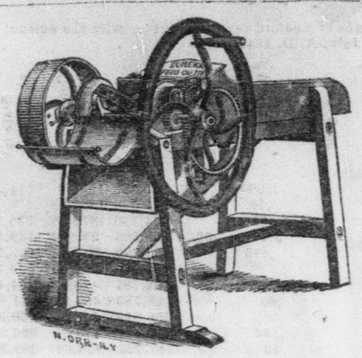
AUCTIONEERS AND

Commission Merchants

Jayne's Marble Building,
616 *Chestnut St.*, & 616 *Jayne St.*
PHILADELPHIA.

Apr. 17, 1863—1y.

WM. HARTLEY'S COLUMN.



The Eureka Hay, Straw and Fodder Cutter and Crusher,

Will save to any farmer who has six head of horses to keep, at least $150 in one season.

This machine has been improved since last year, and is pronounced by the farming public "The best Cutter ever invented."

Having sold more than 100 of these cutters the past year, I respectfully beg leave to refer to a few farmers of Bedford county who have them in use:

Judge Burns,	Daniel Walter,
John Schnebley,	Abraham Reighard,
Samuel Boor,	M. B. Miller,
Simon Nycum,	John Shank,
Jacob Fetter,	John W. Hoover,
C. R. Rea,	Michael Schafer,
John S. Brumbaugh,	John N. Teeter,
Henry Harshberger,	Henry Clapper,
Samuel Griffith,	Jacob Yont,
Jacob Biddle,	John Halderbaum,
Isaac Imler,	Martin Hoover,
Adam Dibert,	Wm. Grisinger,
John Whiteline,	Frederick Schnebley,
Adam Samel,	J. Irvin Noble,
Henry Stiffler,	George Bowser,
William Rock,	David Karns,

William Keyser and some 60 other farmers, all of whom I am confident will speak of this machine in the highest terms of praise.

On account of the great scarcity of mechanics, the high price of material, and the great demand for these machines, I was unable to secure enough to supply the demand last season. And having now but 40 on hand, farmers desiring to secure cutters

MUST ORDER SOON.

—ALSO—

I still have in store an elegant assortment of

Hardware of all Kinds,

which I will close out at very fair prices.

Farm Implements,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

THE BEST

Coal Oil and Lamps

AT THE LOWEST RATES.

CORN SHELLERS,

CIDER MILLS,

CLOVER HULLERS,

GRAIN DRILLS,

MOWING & REAPING MACHINES,

which I will sell during the winter at much less than they will be sold for next season.

SAUSAGE MEAT CUTTERS,

at old prices.

BUTCHER KNIVES, MEAT SAWS,

REVOLVERS of different kinds.

SADDLERY,

SHOE FINDINGS,

MILL SAWS, at old rates.

IRON, NAILS, GLASS, &c.

Being desirous of closing up my business, all indebted to me will please settle at once—and persons desiring any thing in my line, will find it to their advantage to call, as I am determined to close out my present stock of goods at LOWER RATES than goods can now be purchased for elsewhere.

ALWAYS ON HAND,

The very best Coal Oil made.

CLEAR AND BRIGHT,

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

Thankful for the very liberal share of patronage which I have heretofore received, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

WM. HARTLEY.

Bedford, November 18, 1864.

IMPORTANT TO ALL INVALIDS.

IRON IN THE BLOOD.

It is well known to the medical profession that IRON is the Vital Principle or Life Element of the blood. This is derived chiefly from the food we eat; but if the food is not properly digested, or if, *from any cause whatever*, the necessary quantity of iron is not taken into the circulation, or becomes reduced, the whole system suffers. The bad blood will irritate the heart, will clog up the lungs, will stupefy the brain, will obstruct the liver, and will send its disease-producing elements to all parts of the system, and every one will suffer in whatever organ may be predisposed to disease.

The great value of

Iron as a Medicine

is well known and acknowledged by all medical men. The difficulty has been to obtain such a preparation of it as will enter the circulation and assimilate at once with the blood. This point, says Dr. Hayes, Massachusetts State Chemist, has been attained in the Peruvian Syrup, by combination in a way before unknown.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

is a PROTECTED solution of the PROTOXIDE OF IRON. A NEW DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE, that strikes at the root of disease by supplying the blood with its *Vital Principle or Life Element—Iron.*

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

Cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Fever and Ague, Loss of Energy, Low Spirits.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

Infuses strength, vigor, and new life into the system, and builds up an *"Iron Constitution."*

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

Cures Chronic Diarrhœa, Scrofula, Boils, Scurvy, Loss of Constitutional Vigor.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

Cures Nervous Affections, Female Complaints, and all diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

Is a SPECIFIC for all diseases originating in a BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD, or accompanied by *Debility* or a *Low State of the System.*

Pamphlets containing certificates of cures and recommendations from some of the most eminent physicians, clergymen, and others, will be sent FREE to any address.

We select a few of the names to show the character of the testimonials.

JOHN E. WILLIAMS, ESQ.,
President of the Metropolitan Bank, New York.
Rev. ABEL STEVENS,
Late Editor Christian Advocate and Journal.
Rev. P. CHURCH,
Editor New York Chronicle.

Rev. John Pierpont,	Lewis Johnson, M. D.,
Rev. Warren Burton,	Roswell Kinney, M. D.,
Rev. Arthur B. Fuller,	S. K. Kendall, M. D.,
Rev. Gurdon Robins,	W. R. Chisholm, M. D.,
Rev. Sylvanus Cobb,	Francis Dana, M. D.,
Rev. T. Starr King,	Jeremiah Stone, M. D.,
Rev. Ephraim Nute, Jr.,	J. Antonio Sanches, M. D.,
Rev. Joseph H. Clinch,	Abraham Wendell, M. D.
Rev. Henry Upham,	A. A. Hayes, M. D.,
Rev. P. C. Headley,	J. R. Chilton, M. D.,
Rev. John W. Olmstead,	H. E. Kinney, M. D.

Prepared by N. L. CLARK & CO., exclusively for J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New York.
Sold by all Druggists.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Heals Old Sores.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Cures Burns, Scalds, Cuts.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Cures Wounds, Bruises, Sprains.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Cures Boils, Ulcers, Cancers.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Cures Salt Rheum, Piles, Erysipelas.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Cures Ringworm, Corns, &c., &c.
No Family should be without it.

ONLY 25 cents a box.

FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New York.
S. W. FOWLE & CO., No. 18 Tremont St., Boston,
And by all Druggists and Country Storekeepers,
May 13, 1864—eowly.

CLOTHING IN SCHELLSBURG.

Having lately purchased an excellent assortment of

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

consisting of *Over Coats, Dress Coats, Business Coats, Blouses, Vests, Pants, Hats & Caps, White Shirts, Fancy Flannel Shirts, Under Shirts, Drawers, Roundabouts, Neck-ties, Suspenders, Buckskin Gloves, AND* NOTIONS IN VARIETY.

We invtie our friends and all who desire to purchace to give us a call at our New Clothing Store in Schellsburg, where as we are doing business on the *"One Price"* System, we flatter ourselves we can render satisfaction by doing justice to every one. We thank our many customers for their patronage, and herewith solicit a continuance of the same kindness.

G. BERKSTRESSER & SON.

Schellsburg, Sept. 16, 1864.

A Most Excellent Medicine.

J. F. CARPENTER'S RHEUMATIC FLUID.—Persons suffering from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Diptheria, Burns, &c., will find this a most excellent remedy. It comes to us recommended by some of the best men in the State—and in this community. Try a bottle and see for yourself. For sale at A. L. Defibaugh's, Bedford. April 29, 1864—1y.

BUYERS—

Of Merchandise are respectfully informed that we have

Reduced

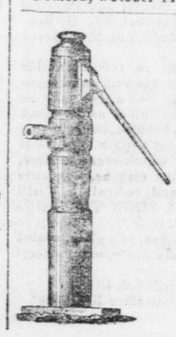
prices on all goods, to correspond with the

Great Decline East!

TERMS—Cash or Produce.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Bedford, October 14, 1864.



PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the Erie Pump—certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate.

Persons in need of a good pump will do well to give me a call.

☞Orders from all parts of the county will be attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg.
Aug. 1, 1864.—3m

FOR SALE OR *TRADE!*

A Farm in Bedford township, owned by John H Rush, about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house, log barn and other out-buildings thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO—A tract of land containing fifteen acres, about seven acres cleared with a story and a half log house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brickey, John A. Imgrund and others, situate in Juniata township. The cleared land is in good order, and the balance well timbered, all capable of easy improvement and cultivation.

ALSO—A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township, with log house, barn, &c., thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Part of this tract is cleared and under fence and in a good state of cultivation—near to a school house, mill, &c., adjoining lands of Scott, Low, Hughes and others, and lately purchased from William Hurley.

ALSO—A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with a farm house, tenant house, double log barn and new Saw Mill thereon erected. Also, an apple orchard thereon—known as the "Snyder" or "Koons" property.

60 acres of land—10 cleared and under fence with a log house thereon erected, adjoining George Troutman, George May and others, partly in Juniatta and partly in Londonderry Townships, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO—166 acres near Stonerstown-within ¼ mile of Broad Top Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn, stable, &c., thereon erected; also, two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam, and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO—160 acres best quality of prairie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison county, Iowa.

ALSO—Two 160 acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne city, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha city, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—160 acres, two miles above Omaha city, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination of the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO—Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—A lot of ground in the city of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind, that are good, will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

May 8, 1863. O. E. SHANNON,

P. A. REED,

HAS ON HAND

AND CONSTANTLY KEEPS

A FULL SUPPLY

OF ALL KINDS OF GOODS.

WHICH HE WILL SELL CHEAP FOR

CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE

Bedford, Jan. 8, 1864.

RICHARD LEO.

MANUFACTURER OF

CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C.,

BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet-making business, will make to order and keep on hand every thing in his line of manufacture.

BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WASH-STANDS, &C., &C.

will be furnished at all prices, and to suit every taste. COFFINS will also be made to order.

☞Prompt attention paid to all orders for work.

☞Shop on West Pitt Street, nearly opposite the residence of George Shuck.

RICHARD LEO.

July 10, 1863.—tf

UNION HOTEL.

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.

V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid

LIVERY STABLE

is attached to this hotel. [May 9, 1862.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

BEDFORD, PA.

S. S. Diehl and William Dibert would respectfully announce to their friends in Bedford county, and the public generally, that they have leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. S. Filler.

This house is being thoroughly re-fitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this house daily (Sunday excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M., and 2 o'clock, P. M., to connect with the trains going East from Mount Dallas and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with them.

Bedford, Jan. 22, 1864—tf.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Diseases of the Nervous System, Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, and other affections of the Sexual Organs, Physical Debility and Premature Decay—new and reliable treatment, in reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, HOWARD ASSOCIATION No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

July 29, 1864—1y.

CALL AT

THE NEW STORE.

MRS. SAM'L. H. TATE has received a handsome assortment of

CLOAKS, MANTELS, and *DUSTERS,*—the latest style.

A large assortment of

SHAWLS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, and *FANCY GOODS,*

which will be sold cheaper than can be bought elsewhere. Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, and Flowers always on hand.

Don't forget the "NEW STORE," North East corner of the Diamond.

Bedford, Sept. 16, 1864.

SHRINER'S

BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP.

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

THIS is no new remedy. It has been used for a number of years in Maryland and parts of Pennsylvania, and has, wherever known, acquired an unprecedented reputation for curing the various diseases for which it is recommended.

So apparent is its usefulness, and so remarkable has been its cures, that it is fast superceding every other remedy for those diseases. The afflicted can rely upon it doing as much for them, and in many cases more than any other remedy now before the public.

It is recommended and prescribed in the practice of a large number of the most intelligent and able physicians of Maryland. It is used and considered an indispensable household remedy by a large portion of the first families of the State.

It is used by all classes of society, and the universal opinion is that it is good. *This Syrup is purely Vegetable Compound.* It is pleasant to take, and never does injury. But owing to its purifying qualities, must do good under any circumstances. Its effects are truly wonderful, soothing, calming, and allaying the most violent coughs, purifying, strengthening and invigorating the whole system, calming and soothing the nerves; aiding and facilitating expectoration, and healing the DISEASED LUNGS,

Thus striking at the root of disease, and driving it from the system.

CROUP.

This disease is announced by difficulty of breathing, shrill whistling or wheezing, hacking cough and threatened suffocation, &c. It mostly occurs in young children. No child need die of croup if this Syrup is properly used and used in time. Mothers having croupy children should watch the first show of the disease, and always keep this remedy at hand.

For coughs after measles this Syrup is most excellent. Experience has proven that it is equalled by no other preparation.

The price of the remedy is such as to place it within the reach of all, the poor as well as the rich, and every person should have it.

Every person should have it in the house. It is a true and faithful friend to all who value health and wish to secure themselves against that most terrible disease, consumption. It will be found the most useful as well as the cheapest family medicine in the world. It has been used for the last four years with a success without a parallel.

Price 40 cents per bottle, or three bottles for $1.00. Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro.

For sale by H. C. Reamer and B. F. Harry Druggists, Bedford, Pa.

December 18, 1863—1y.

SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE.

SINCE the introduction of this beautiful preparation, it has been steadily advancing into public favor. Its astonishing efficacy in expelling worms has won for it many friends wherever known, and these are speaking its praise to others, so that it is fast being introduced into every family in the land. The demand for it is becoming immense. To make it still more worthy the preference already shown it, the PROPRIETOR is putting it up in a much handsomer style than formerly. It is now prepared with the greatest care of uniform strength, with plain directions, so that any one can administer it.

TO DESTROY WORMS!

It is entirely Vegetable---Perfectly Safe and Harmless.

And has never been known to fail to expel worms, where worms existed. The proprietors boldly assert that it is superior to any other preparation in the world.

☞Ask for SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE, and take no other. ☞Price 25 cents per bottle.

Prepared by S. A. Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. Dec. 18, '63—1y

Foutz's Mixture,

THE BEST LINIMENT FOR MAN AND BEAST NOW IN USE

IS a safe and reliable remedy for the cure of Rheumatism, Painful Nervous Affections, Sprains, Burns, Swellings and all diseases requiring an external application on man.

On horses it will never fail to cure Poleevil, Fistula, old running sores, or Sweeney, if properly applied. For sprains, bruises, scratches, crooked hoofs, chafes, saddle or collar gall, cuts or wounds, it is an infallible remedy. Try it and be convinced of its efficacy.

RHEUMATISM.

Persons afflicted with this disease no matter of how long standing, can be promptly and effectually cured by using this Mixture.

There is nothing in the world so sure and so good to take away hard corns, and cure Frost Bites as this preparation. Try it and satisfy yourselves. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Prepared by

S. A. FOUTZ,
Westminster, Md.

☞For sale at the Drug Stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa.

December 18, 1863,—1y

FOUTZ'S

CELEBRATED HORSE AND CATTLE

POWDERS.

THESE Powders have proved, after a trial of several years, to be superior to any preparation of the kind in use. The chief superiority of these Powders arises from the fact that they are composed of medicines that have Laxative, Tonic and Purifying properties. The laxative ejects crudities from the stomach and intestines, the tonic gives strength to the system of the Horse, and the purifying medicines contained in them cleanse the blood, and lay the foundation for a vigorous and healthy circulation. The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the appetite and gives the horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

These powders are not intended, as most powders are, to bloat the animal, so as to give him the appearance of being fat when not really so—but, to remove the disease and promote his general health.

These powders will strengthen the stomach and intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure prevention of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all diseases incident to the Horse, as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distempers, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers, Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.—These Powders, if used two or three times a week, through the winter and spring, your horse will never get the Lung Fever, Colic or Botts. A few doses of these powders will remove the worst cough, on any horse. Were owners of horses to feed a few of these powders every year, they might save the lives of many valuable horses.

HORSES. CATTLE. CATTLE. HORSES.

MILCH COWS.

The properties this powder possesses in increasing the quantity of milk in cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a cow. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

HOGS.

In all diseases of swine, as coughs, ulcers in the lungs and liver, &c., by putting from half a paper to a paper of these powders in a barrel of swill, the above diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these powders the hog cholera can be prevented.

Prepared by S. A. FOUTZ,
Westminster, Md.

☞For sale at the Drug Stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. Dec. 18—1y

How to Save Your Money.

Call and buy your goods of E. V. MOWRY, that has been purchased at 33 per cent. cheaper than they have been for the last three months, or can be at present, when gold and goods had suddenly fallen.

Her stock comprises a general assortment of

Millinery Goods,

BONNETS, FELT AND SILK HATS,

Latest Winter Styles.

ALSO—A fine assortment of CLOAKS, BALMORAL and HOOP SKIRTS, WOOLEN HOSE, DRESS BUTTONS, NOTIONS, &c.

☞All persons having accounts standing, will please call and settle at once, for we have to pay Cash for all we buy, and MUST receive CASH for our goods to keep up our stock.

Bedford, November 4, 1864.

BEDFORD HOTEL.

The undersigned having taken charge of the Bedford Hotel, formerly kept by Col. John Hafer, announces to the public that he will be able to afford the best accommodations, both to the traveling public and home custom. The house will be improved and re-fitted, and the Bar will always be well supplied with choice liquors. His table will be supplied with the choicest edibles of the season, and he will spare no pains to make it suitable for all. His stable is one of the best in Bedford, and a good hostler will always be in attendance.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month or year. Terms reasonable. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

JOSHUA J. SHOEMAKER.

Bedford, January 15, 1864.

THE MENGEL HOUSE,

JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that he has recently enlarged, improved and refitted his house, both for the accommodation of travelers and boarders, as well as country customers. Persons coming to this place for the purpose of visiting the Bedford Springs, will find this house pleasantly located.

Ample and convenient Stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also a safe and convenient carriage house.

All are invited to give him a call.

ISAAC MENGEL, Proprietor.

April, 15, 1864.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers

AND

TEA DEALERS,

N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

November 13, 1863—1y

BEAUTIFUL SUN UMBRELLAS

Just opened at CRAMER'S.

May 29, 1863.

OSBORNE'S PREPARED JAVA COFFEE.

A Fresh invoice of this excellent coffee, just received and for Sale at the New bargain Store of

G. R. & W. OSTER.

C. D. M'CLEES & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS,

AND

INDIA RUBBER SHOES,

NO 133 NORTH THIRD STREET

OPPOSITE CHERRY ST.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Apr. 17, 1863—1y.

Photographic Pictures.

The subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia, where he has purchased a large and select stock of PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, comprising

GILT, EBONY, ROSEWOOD, UNION, AND CARD FRAMES,

of different styles and varieties, from

20 Cts. up to Five Dollars, each.

ALSO—A new assortment of

Photograph Albums,

of all styles, holding from 12 to 300 pictures, at prices varying from 75 cents to $20.00,

Suitable for the Pocket or the Parlor.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melainotypes, &c.,

taken as low as 25 cents each.

☞Pictures of every kind and description copied to suit the album size or life size, on the most reasonable terms, and in the most durable manner.

Instructions in the art given on moderate terms.

Skylight Gallery opposite the Washington Hotel.

T. R. GETTYS.

Bedford, June 10, 1864.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, to distribute the balance in the hands of George W. Householder, Esq., administrator of the estate of William Sparks, late of West Providence township, deceased, to and among the persons legally entitled thereto, will meet the parties interested at his office in Bedford, on Friday, the 23d day of December, at 1 o'clock, P. M., to perform the duties of his appointment.

J. R. DURBORROW, Auditor.

December 9, 1864.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court to make distribution of the fund in the hands of John C. Riffle, administrator of the estate of Jacob Riffle, late of Juniata township, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bedford, on Tuesday the third day of January next, when and where all parties interested can attend if they think proper.

E. M ALSIP, Auditor.

December 9, 1864.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court to make distribution of the fund in the hands of Daniel Fletcher, administrator of the estate of Curtis S. Coiper, late of Monroe township, dec'd., will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bedford, on Wednesday, the 4th day of January next, when and where all persons interested can attend if they think proper.

E. M. ALSIP, Auditor.

December 9, 1864.

NEW CARPETING.

A large supply of LIST and all WOOL Capeting. Also—Floor Oil Cloths, all widths, at

Dec. 2, 1864. CRAMER & CO'S.

VALUABLE HOUSE

AND LOT

AT PRIVATE SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale the dwelling house in which he at present resides, with the lot of ground attached. There are upon it a good well, spring house and stable. The lot contains four acres of excellent land. The premises are located in Friend's Cove, eight miles southeast of Bedford. Terms reasonable.

FREDERICK RIESBERG.

November 25.—4ts*

O YES! O YES!

The undersigned having taken out auctioneer's license for Bedford county, offers his services to the public.

JOHN DELL.

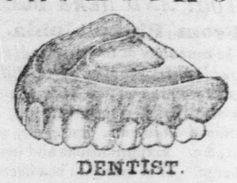
Six Mile Run, June 17.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to creditors and all others concerned, that letters testamentary were issued by the Register of Bedford Co., to the undersigned, on the Estate of J. Cruise late of Cumberland Valley dec'd.

WASHINGTON MILLER,
THOMAS FISHER.

C. N. HICKOK,



DENTIST.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations entrusted to his care.

NATURAL TEETH filled, regulated, polished, &c., in the best manner, and ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted from one to an entire sett.

Office in the Bank Building, on Juliana street, Bedford.

CASH TERMS will be strictly adhered to.

In addition to recent improvements in the mounting of ARTIFICIAL TEETH on Gold and Silver Plate, I am now using, as a base for Artificial work, a new and beautiful article, (Vulcanite or Vulcanized India Rubber) stronger, closer fitting, more comfortable and more natural than either Gold or Silver, and 20 per cent. cheaper than silver. Call and see.

C. N. HICKOK.

Bedford, January 16, 1863.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

Consumptive sufferers will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Throat and Lung Affections, (free of charge,) by sending their address to

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings Co., N. York.

A NEW SENSATION

At Cheap Corner.

J. B. FARQUHAR has bought out one of the best Stores in the County, and is able now to offer

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS

WORTH OF GOODS TO THE PUBLIC,

all bought before the last great rise in prices,

and will be sold cheap for Cash.

☞Don't fail to call at Farquhar's before you purchase. J. B. FARQUHAR.

September 8, 1864.

53,818 Wringers Sold in 1863!

Any woman who will persist in the back-breaking, wrist-straining and clothes-destroying process of TWISTING clothes dry, when a *"Universal Clothes Wringer"* can be had for a few dollars, which will save twice its price per year, in clothes alone, is either *extravagant* and fond of hard work, or "penny wise and pound foolish." The value of a good *COG WHEEL CLOTHES WRINGER,* is only known to those who have used them. This machine has not its equal. It will wring bed-clothes as well as the smallest article of clothing. It can't get out of order. It is almost everlasting, and it death to *cold dinners* and *black looks* o' wash days. Just call at Hartley's Machine and Hardware store and get one. Use it two or three times and if it [illegible] bring it back, no questions will be asked and no charge made.

July 22, 1864.

Orphans' Court Sale

OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned administrator of the estate of Henry Mowry, dec'd., will sell at public sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 31st day of December, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, the real estate of which said deceased died seized, to wit: A LOT OF GROUND, situate in Harrison township, Bedford county, containing nine acres, all cleared and under cultivation, adjoining lands of Daniel Horn, Gaspar Smith and Catharine Mowry's heirs.

ALSO—ONE LOT OF GROUND, situate in the same township, containing six acres and 70 perches, all under cultivation, with a LOG HOUSE thereon erected, adjoining lands of Daniel Horn, Gaspar Smith and William A. Powell. These are desirable lots, suitable for homes for persons of limited means. Terms CASH.

FREDERICK MOWRY, Adm'r.

November 25, 1864.

WARTMAN & ENGELMAN,

(SUCCESSORS TO MICHAEL WARTMAN & CO.)

Tobacco Snuff and Segar

MANUFACTORY,

No. 313 NORTH THIRD STREET,

Second door below Wood,

PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. WARTMAN. H. P. ENGELMAN.

March 25, 1864.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Jonathan Snyder, late of Monroe township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JEREMIAH BAUGHMAN, Adm'r.

November 25, 1864—6t*

STRAY HEIFER.

Taken up trespassing upon the premises of the subscriber, residing in Union township, about the first of October last, a WHITE HEIFER, with black ears, and a bell on, a fork in the under side of the left ear, no other marks, supposed to be two years old last spring. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away or she will be sold according to law.

ANDREW MOWRY.

November 25, 1864.*

ESTRAY.

Came trespassing on the premises of the subscriber, residing in Juniata township, about the 15th of June, last, a WHITE STEER, with a few black spots, no ear marks, will be two years old next spring. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.

MICHAEL HILLEGAS.

November 25, 1864—3ts.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Josiah Blackburn, late of St. Clair township, dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township; notice is therefore hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment immediately, and those having claims are requested to present them forthwith duly authenticated for settlement.

ELIAKIM P. BLACKBURN,
Adm'r.

November 18, 1864—6t